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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Starts New Talks

U. S.-Canadian Door Is Ajar

Peruvian President Is Slain

Mr. Gandhi Will Fast Again

Yugoslavia Punishes Matchek

Osaka Subway Stops Bombs

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT begins his second series of talks with visiting statesmen on world affairs. First to arrive is Señor Thomas Lebreton of Argentina, who is Ambassador to France. Following him come Signor Guido Jung of Italy, Finance Minister, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of Germany, president of the Reichsbank. After President Roosevelt's talks with M. Edouard Herriot of France on finding a means for associating the United States with the preservation of European and world peace, the views of the Italian and German governments are of profound importance. Perhaps the President has it within his power to serve his times as few statesmen might do—By steadying those three European nations onto common ground.

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¶ Washington believes the way has been opened to build back normal trade between Canada and the United States. The President's conversations with Prime Minister R. B. Bennett have laid a practical groundwork. The two countries are to work through direct negotiations with each other as well as through the broad channels of the World Economic Conference. The joint statement issued as the Prime Minister starts homeward stresses many points of agreement. But chief is that a search for means has begun—means to promote the exchange of commodities.

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¶ Peru sees President Luis Sanchez Cerro assassinated at a review of 30,000 troops in Lima. The assassin, said to be Abelardo Hurtado de Mendoza, a member of the radical Aprista Party, is attacked and destroyed by police and witnesses. Martial law is declared. President Cerro, always a soldier, was engaged in training and dispatching an army to supplement Peru's regulars fighting the Bolivians at Leticia—The Cerro Government ignored the League of Nations verdict that Peru is wholly in the wrong.

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¶ India is alarmed by Mahatma Gandhi's announcement that he will begin a three weeks' fast on May 8. He wishes to center attention again upon the abject condition of India's 60,000,000 "untouchables." Still in Yeroda prison at Poona and weighing less than 100 pounds, Gandhi turns a deaf ear to protests of friends, who believe he cannot survive such an ordeal—The gaunt warrior, as always, chooses his own tactics for awakening the world.

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¶ Soviet Russia comes to a direct quarrel with Manchoukuo and Japan over the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria. Moscow publishes a communiqué from Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan chairman of the railway board, in which he openly challenges Russia's claim to ownership in the line. Also challenged is the validity of the Peiping and Mukden treaties of 1924 establishing the joint Russo-Chinese operation of the railroad. Moscow replies that its ownership has never been questioned and cannot be now. The quarrel is regarded as serious—It is the fuse to possible new explosions in the Far East.

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¶ Yugoslavia finds Dr. Vlatko Matchek guilty of high treason and sentences him to three years. This leader of the Croat Peasant Party is convicted after a turbulent trial at which he denied emphatically any effort to break up the state, saying he had worked only by legal means for autonomy for the 3,500,000 Croatians. The sentence is bitterly resented as unjust and extreme by the entire opposition. The dictatorship is seen as determined to unify Yugoslavia at any cost—But it is a unity in which the Croats would be absolutely ruled by the Serbs.

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¶ Osaka, industrial center of Japan, builds its new subway as a refuge from air raids. The system, nearing completion, provides barrack housing for 450,000 persons. All doors and tunnel ends have sealing devices and would keep out poison gas. Osaka is within easy flying distance of Vladivostok, where Soviet Russia has built a powerful air base—Japan is quick to accept and develop the mechanical devices, if not the ethical ideas, of the Occident.

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¶ May Day brings bad news and good. In many countries Labor parades and the Communists talk and attempt destruction. In Chicago five bombs thrown simultaneously from automobiles, supposedly by Reds, damage business buildings. Forlorn orators shout that things in America are still going from bad to worse. But in the meantime the wave of improved business and hopeful legislation causes the stock market to reach new heights and new volume. Many stocks advance from $1 to $3. During April a list of 100 common stocks advanced more than 45 per cent, adding more than $3,500,000,000 to their value—This May Day finds rosy circumstances outshining Red words.

China's Slum Birds Get Airing in Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

IN WESTERN countries people take their dogs for walks. In South China the Chinese take their pet birds for walks. It is a common sight to see men carrying their feathered friends in long cages. In the crowded native quarters, the birds cannot see the green trees, so their owners take them to the parks in the evening and hang the cages in the bamboo bushes.

In the beautiful surroundings the birds soon begin to sing, while their owners squat in the grass and pass the time of day. When it gets dark, the cages are covered with cloths and carefully carried through the streets back home.

Business to Hear What Roosevelt Sees for Future

President to Tell U. S. Commerce Chamber of Plans in Store

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1—Organized business will gather at the capital this week to hear from President Roosevelt's own lips what the future has in store for it.

This year, the juxtaposition of the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the industrial and financial crisis is expected to bring plain speaking both from the Chief Executive and "captains of industry," with a program resulting from the conference for mutual cooperation in the recovery program ahead.

At any rate, Mr. Roosevelt is booked for the principal address Thursday. The industrial policy of the Administration is expected to be his topic. His message will be directed immediately to the several thousand leaders of business gathered at the capital, but more generally it will be carried abroad to the far quarters of the nation to the whole public. Extraordinary interest has been roused as to the unfoldment of his business and financial program and pressure has been increasing on the White House for another one of those simple, almost colloquial explanations from the Chief Executive as to what he is doing, and why he is doing it.

Major interest centers on the use he proposes to make of the new inflation bill, which may have become a law by Thursday. Other subjects are the Black 30-hour week bill, the proposed $1,500,000,000 public works program, the possible grant of subsidies to industry to "prime the pump of prosperity," and plans for rehabilitating foreign trade through the World Economic Conference.

The particular importance of this year's meeting of the chamber is the opportunity it affords for organized commerce to become acquainted with the policies of the new Administration. Besides President Roosevelt, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget; Mr. Henry Morganthau Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Mr. Robert J. Bulkley (D.), Senator from Ohio will be heard.

During the four-day meeting members will discuss and debate virtually all the problems and issues before the President and Congress—a shorter work-week, unemployment insurance, reciprocal tariffs, depreciated currency legislation, reduction of governmental expenditures, changes in national transportation policies, monetary policy and banking, revision of the anti-trust laws, farm relief and refinancing of indebtedness.

The program now tentatively devised by the Administration and the one on which the President and his advisers are working provide for the establishment of a national industrial planning board with powers similar to those possessed by the War Industries Board.

Coupled with this is a proposal to broaden the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to permit it to make loans direct to basic industries. This would put the Government directly into the commercial banking business. The thought behind the plan is that artificial stimulus is now required from outside to get business wheels turning again.

Inflation Program Delays Wage Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 1—The prospect of an inflated currency has injected a new issue into trade union negotiations in this city which may delay new wage agreements.

Union plumbers are demanding full consideration of the inflation angle, asserting that, should the cost of living be increased by a drop in the value of the dollar, wages should be open to a revision upward. While holding that increased employment will undoubtedly balance any rise in the cost of living, Mr. George R. Sutton, president of the Master Plumbers' Association, is willing to approve a short-term contract of three or four months.

Although union bricklayers have not talked publicly of the monetary situation, a proposed wage agreement authorized by the union was rescinded before submission to the building contractors and discussions were resumed.

Stocks Sweep Up In An Avalanche Of Buying Orders

Commodities Also Show Increase—Dollar Sells Lower in Europe

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Heavy buying and voluminous profit-taking swamped security and commodity markets today.

Stocks, racing higher at a strenuous opening, reacted later when traders rushed to take profits, pushed upward anew around noon as strong support was put behind rail shares and then met further realizing which roughly halved extreme advances of $1 to $4.

Cotton's rise of around $2 a bale was likewise cut in two, while wheat, which had been up as much as a cent a bushel, reduced its gains substantially. Trading in all markets was at a furious pace. Rubber, sugar and silver, among other commodities, were strong.

On the Stock Exchange, United States Steel common climbed to $49.50, where it was up $2.87, then dropped to about $48. Sante Fe Railway spurted to $54, up $4.25, before reducing its gain. Southern Pacific, very active, advanced more than $2 to nearly $22 a share, while Union Pacific jumped $4 to $80. American Telephone hovered around $102 for a rise of about $2.

The French franc rose to 4.66 cents in the early foreign exchange dealings, in contrast to a gold parity of approximately 3.92 cents, indicating a theoretical depreciation in the dollar of a little more than 15 per cent, and several other leading foreign currencies were correspondingly buoyant in terms of dollars.

Transactions on the stock exchange in the first half hour totaled 1,400,000 shares, the heaviest volume for that period since May 5, 1930.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—House action this week on the Administration's securities regulation bill pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee was predicted today by Representative Byrns, who said he expected the legislation to be reported "to the House either tomorrow or Wednesday."

"We want to send the securities bill to the Senate as soon as possible," Byrns said. "It is an Administration measure and somewhat controversial. It will take the legislative right of way in the House as soon as reported."

The Senate Banking Committee already has reported formally its securities bill, but House action is planned first.

Osaka's Subway To Be Refuge For Citizenry in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSAKA, Japan—A novel feature of Osaka's new subway system now nearing completion is provision for use of the tubes as safety "dugouts" in the event of air raids by an enemy nation in time of war. The system includes tentative housing accommodations for 450,000 people, or roughly one-eighth the population of the greater city, which, in event of an air raid or poison gas attack, would be summoned to the tubes by sirens and assigned to positions prepared for them.

The doors of all stations and other entrances to the tunnels are provided with sealing devices which would keep out gas. A system for sealing even the smallest cracks with paraffine is being installed. Air from outside is pumped through a gas-removing filter before entering the tunnels.

Osaka is within easy flying distance of Vladivostok, where Soviet Russia has constructed a powerful air base, making aerial raids possible in event of a new Russo-Japanese dispute.

The new subway system is being speeded up in an effort to open the service on May 20. The first ten cars to be used for the opening have been finished and were brought to stations in the tubes already completed in April. Trial runs will be held this week.

Osaka is considered the industrial heart of Japan, and if it were crippled, the Empire's defenses would be immeasurably weakened.

Soviet Uses Rigorous Means To Tighten Up Lax Discipline

Passport System Drives Thousands From Cities and Hoarders of Grain Are Shot—Softness Means Exile From Communist Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The end of the first Five-Year Plan and the beginning of the second was marked in the cities by some of the most drastic food and labor laws of the decade.

It is true that labor discipline had been exceedingly lax during the first Five-Year Plan and it was evident that some tightening of discipline was necessary if industrialization was to succeed. But it seems the Russian way of doing things: let some evil accumulate and then suddenly give it a knock-out blow.

Several measures were taken in order to force the reduction of the swollen population of Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers. Perhaps the severest of these was the introduction of the passport system. As a result of it, hundreds of thousands of people will have to leave the larger cities and seek food and shelter elsewhere.

Among the Communists there is also uncertainty and uneasiness because a purge of the party ranks has been ordered and is now in progress. Any Communist who has shown softness in this fierce class struggle, must leave the party. In the villages, especially, many Communists have sided with the population and against the party in the ruthless struggle to collect the prescribed grain quota. Thousands were excluded from the party, numbers were exiled together with the peasants, and some were shot.

More uncomfortable for the city dwellers have been the increased activities of the G. P. U. In the summer of 1930, 48 were shot without trial, accused of trying to disorganize the food supply of the country and thereby cause famine. Since then, however, the food supply has not shown any signs of improvement.

In March of this year 35 were shot without trial for purposely damaging agricultural machinery and for trying to organize famine. The entire population was warned by an official government communiqué stating that the G. P. U. was given special powers to pursue rigorously anyone suspected of counter-revolutionary activities.

It is true that the electrical power stations have been functioning very irregularly and with frequent interruptions. But it must be remembered that in Russia the most complicated modern machines, worked in Europe by people with years of experience behind them, are run in Russia by workers with no experience, who were shepherds and plowmen just a few months ago.

Russia rushed and opened new factories and power houses without having trained men to run them. In Magnitogorsk, the writer saw a highly complicated excavator machine run by a boy of 18. Two years after the Stalingrad Tractor Factory was in operation, most of its expensive imported machinery had been damaged and broken.

In Kuznetsk, Magnitogorsk, Bereznikl, all of last winter there were constant accidents, breakages, mishaps that crippled these plants for days and days at a time.

Firm Precautions Curb Outbreaks During May Day

Huge Moscow Parade and Berlin Rally Feature Workers' Program

By the Associated Press

Labor throughout the world observed May Day with mass rallies, parades and speeches.

Germany observed the day as a legal holiday.

Soviet Russia celebrated with a day-long parade in Moscow.

Madrid canceled Socialist demonstrations to prevent clashes with syndicalists.

New York demonstrations centered in Union Square; the entire police force was held in readiness. San Francisco workers marched for Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro defendants.

In Chicago explosions attributed to May Day demonstrations shook buildings in the Loop district. Among the targets were the Bismarck Hotel, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, and sub-stations of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

All-Day Parade Marks May Day in Moscow

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP)—While a bright sun beat down on Red Square, the proletariat and the military power of the Soviet Union passed in review today before the highest officials of the government and of the Communist Party in the annual May Day demonstration.

From the time a 101-gun salute boomed out from the Kremlin battlements, signalizing the beginning of the celebration at 10 a. m., until the last section of shouting and cheering workers passed through the square late in the evening, Mr. Joseph V. Stalin, head of the Communist Party, stood with his colleagues on the reviewing stand on top of the tomb of Lenine.

With Mr. Stalin were Mr. M. I. Kalinin, chairman of the Union Central Executive Committee, and Mr. V. M. Molotoff, President of the Council of Peoples Commissars.

At least 1,000,000 persons participated in the demonstration.

Conspicuous by their absence from the reviewing stands were the official British representatives in

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Delegates Named In Rhode Island To Act on Dry Issue

Voters Electing 31 Members to State Convention to Be Held May 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1—With wet leaders obviously disturbed by the antagonism aroused by Rhode Island's familiarity with the open saloon, the people went to the polls today to elect 31 delegates to a state convention on May 8 which will decide the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

Evidence of an apathetic overconfidence on the part of the wets and of a vigorous push by drys to cut down the margin of numbers credited to anti-prohibitionists was given at noon today with reports of unusually light balloting. This seeming indifference to the issue of repeal today impelled Gov. Theodore F. Green to voice a midday appeal for people to go the polls.

While the wets still felt certain of winning their fight for repeal, leaders last night conceded that the special election today would be close because of the feeling which has sprung up since the State Legislature authorized return of the saloon.

Both sides wound up their campaigns with strenuous counter-attacks yesterday. The wets sent both men and women speakers throughout the State in motor trucks to urge the cause of repeal, while the drys struck back, principally through the pulpits of more than 100 churches throughout the State where local pastors took up the plea of the dry leaders to block the road back to the saloon and hard liquor.

"The people have been betrayed," Mr. Fred B. Perkins, former Assistant United States Attorney and dry leader, said. "For years the leaders in both political parties have been assuring the people that repeal of the liquor laws would not bring back the saloon. But the saloon is back in all its old-time glory and arrogance in Rhode Island.

"The next step is to amend the law when the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, and that will mean the sale of hard liquor over the bar. Having failed to keep their word in the first instance, have we any assurance that politicians will keep their word now and ban hard liquors from the saloon?"

Anti-prohibitionists today were hesitant about forecasting an overwhelming victory for their side because of the overconfidence which they felt might arise within their ranks.

Railway Rift Deepens in Manchuria As Russo-Chinese Exchange Notes

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP)—The Soviet vice-chairman of the Chinese Eastern Railway Board has sent a strongly worded note to the Manchoukuo chairman of the board, stating: "It is a direct lie when you talk about locomotives being held without authorization in the U. S. S. R."

The vice chairman, Mr. Kuznetzoff was replying to a note from Mr. Li Shao-keng, in which the chairman openly challenged Russia's claim to any ownership of the line which it built more than 30 years ago.

The breaking of connections between the railway and the Russian railroads was declared by Soviet Russia to have been inspired by Japanese officials.

TOKYO, May 1 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office disclosed today that Chinese leaders were seeking through American and British ministries in Peiping to negotiate a Sino-Japanese armistice.

Official reports were received that certain Chinese approached both Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Minister, and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, proposing that they assist in opening negotiations.

A meeting between Sino-Japanese military leaders for the purpose of deciding on an armistice and establishing a neutral zone south of the Great Wall of China is desired.

The report admitted that these Chinese are not connected with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the virtual dictator of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, or his Peiping representative, Gen. Ho Ying-ching.

The Japanese have demanded that the triangular area between the Lwan River and the Great Wall, extending 60 miles along the coast and 100 miles inland, and a 10-mile strip for another 100 miles inland, be made a neutral zone. This is territory in North China proper.

The Japanese army, which advanced as far as the Lwan River and has just withdrawn again to the Wall on the coast, will make repeated drives over that area, military leaders said, until the Chinese agree to neutralize the zone.

Infra-Red Rays Used In Detecting Forgery

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Infra-red rays are the latest recruits to join Britain's criminal investigation department. They are making the path of the transgressor still harder. By their application, forgeries which hitherto could not be discovered are now detectable.

A criminal used to be able to erase the name from a document and substitute another. Infra-red rays will insure detection of this, it is claimed. This system was explained recently by an infra-red ray expert.

"A document," he said, "is flooded with ultra-violet or infra-red rays and floresces in various forms. If anything has been erased it is shown up by a different coloring from those of the paper and the ink. This would appear as is the case in instances of forgery under the signature. The variation in the coloring is not visible to the eye, but is disclosed in the photograph which is taken."

Greater Boston's New Boulevards To Speed Traffic

Projects Completed and Under Way Promise a Feast to Motorist

Motorists who come within 20 miles of Boston are being invited to participate in a traffic feast of new boulevards and express roads with salads of circles and underpasses and a vehicular tunnel under the harbor tossed in for dessert.

Tourists with an appetite for good roads will find conservative old Boston an amiable host already serving the "first course" to its own motorists and helping the State to appease the "highway hunger" of thousands of suburbanites.

Several major projects have been loaded on the motor table. Meanwhile, throughout all parts of the state capital and in suburban areas, ponderous steam shovels are spooning out the main dish. By the time the afterdinner speakers begin to unwind, there will be a story for them to tell of how Boston is able to look the nation's younger and less conservative municipalities squarely in the eye so far as synchronized traffic flow is concerned.

Which should not be taken to imply that Boston is hopeful of impressing others with what it is doing. That is not Bostonian. The Boston Planning Board thinks it more significant that Boston has impressed itself, a real step, it is said, toward brushing away some of the cobwebs of tradition that still hang in profusion over one of the strangest networks of crooked, misleading streets which now form an historical background to modern improvement.

Boston is being patted on the back, first of all, for the well worked out program of the planning board which was set in motion three years ago. It has led to the practical solution of many traffic problems and is said to hold the potential solution to many others.

Suburban areas have become more accessible. Home building has flourished on the south side of the city where most of the highway improvements have taken place. It is a matter of interest to North Shore residents, however, that a North Shore radial is proposed as a spur to real estate and industrial movements in that direction.

The first fruits of the traffic program are: Widening of Center Street, West Roxbury; a traffic circle at Center Street and Jamaicaway; widening and improvement of Charles Street; widening of Nashua

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

McKnight in Court Sentenced to Serve Seven Years in Jail

Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, today was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by Judge Walter L. Collins in Middlesex Superior Court.

Leaning forward against the rail of the prisoner's enclosure, McKnight's features never flinched as he listened to the ritualistic intonation of the clerk pronouncing the judgment of the court which sentenced the Medford banker to seven years' confinement at hard labor as a "common and notorious thief."

In moving for sentence, Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, declared that a heavy penalty was essential, not for "vengeance" but for the "protection" of the public by setting an example to dishonest bankers.

Judge Collins said the evidence upheld the contentions of the prosecution, and that McKnight's experience as a lawyer and a banker weighed even more heavily against him in view of the verdict of the jury. The judge said that under the law, it was mandatory upon him to sentence McKnight as a common and notorious thief due to the fact that the condemned man was convicted of more than three felonies in one session of the criminal court in which he was tried.

McKnight was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Cambridge House of Correction on each of three counts and for a term of one year each on two additional counts, all terms to be served concurrently. In addition, he was sentenced to four to five years at hard labor in state prison following a period of solitary confinement, such term to be served at the expiration of his time in the Cambridge House of Correction. Stay of execution was denied and he was taken at once to the House of Correction to begin his term.

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Things Present

There are bright spots here and there in the record of the last three or four years, as you will note in the editorial "A Cheerful Depression Record."

If you are an admirer of Dickens—and who isn't?—read "Dickens With and Without Tears" on the Home Forum page.

Are you planning a spelling bee? Our hats are off to anyone who can spell nine words out of every ten in the list on the inside back page.

Waddles is back on the Children's page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Gardens and Home Building page, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Jobless Musician Makes Sideboard of Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bolton, Eng.

A JOBLESS Bolton musician, Mr. Busfield Johnson, has made a sideboard from 1,000,000 tram tickets, and some match boxes and brown paper. With a knife and a pair of pliers as his only tools the task took him more than a year to complete.

Of antique design, the sideboard holds all his books, and the drawers are filled with articles of clothing. Layers of the tickets and strips of match boxes were pressed tightly together with stones, bound with wire and then pasted and covered with special brown paper. The appearance of dark oak has been produced with the aid of stain and varnish.

President of Peru Slain and State Of Siege Proclaimed

Assassin Shot and General Benavides Placed at Head of Republic

LIMA, Peru, May 1 (AP)—Peru was under a state of siege today as national mourning was decreed for President Sanchez Cerro, who was assassinated by a revolutionary yesterday as he was accepting the plaudits of the public at an army review.

Gen. Oscar Benavides assumed his duties as head of the state, having been chosen as permanent President by the Constitutent Assembly. He is a former provisional President.

Theatrical performances, movies, sports events and all kinds of public manifestations were suspended throughout the nation.

The new President received the immediate support of the old ministry, which agreed to remain in office until he had time to select a new Cabinet.

President Sanchez Cerro was killed by Abelardo Hurtado de Mendoza, who was immediately slain by guards. Two soldiers were killed and six soldiers and two civilians—one of them a woman—injured in the riotous outbreak immediately after the assassination.

Gen. Sanchez Cerro touched off the 1930 revolution in Peru which ended the régime of Agusto Leguia but his junta government was soon overthrown. He sought refuge in Europe but returned to be elected President in October, 1931. He received his first battle experience more than a score of years ago on the Bolivian front.

The President's assassin was described as a former newspaper reporter and a member of the Aprista Party.

Selection of Benavides Regarded Logical Step

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Selection of Gen. Oscar Benavides as provisional Peruvian President was regarded in diplomatic circles here as a logical step.

General Benavides is known in Washington as a military man of broad experience. An anti-Leguista, he spent years of exile in Europe and came from his post as minister in London recently to take supreme charge of the Peruvian army and navy in the conflict with Colombia.

The general is known here as a conservative and moderate man, and to him have been attributed declarations that the political prisoners of Peru under Sanchez Cerro should be released. He has previously been President, having been chosen during the early years of the World War following the overthrow of President Billinghurst.

Unpaid Women Teach That Pupils May Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — "They Shall Not Pass" may be expressive of an accusation that many a student has felt toward his instructor, but this famous slogan that was produced by the World War cannot be applied in Douglas County. A more fitting slogan applicable to instructors in this county has been said to be "They Shall Not Be Hindered to Pass."

Courageously, school teachers in this wheat growing county are carrying on in spite of reduced farm land valuations which in turn mean reduced salaries, inability to cash warrants, and in no few cases no salaries at all. In one school district a rural school teacher has agreed to finish the school term for barely enough to pay her board. Another is instructing for two extra months without pay in order that her pupils can finish the required work for the term, and so pass.

Still another teacher is donating a month's services in order that her eighth grade pupils will be prepared to take their high school entrance examinations. School officials from Douglas County say that these are not isolated cases, but that there are many similar cases where teachers are carrying on in spite of financial stress in the district in order that their pupils shall pass.

Vassar Girls Cut Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 1—To reduce student living costs, Vassar College is placing three dormitories on a "coöperative" basis. In these buildings the girls will take care of their own rooms and prepare their own meals. The food will be wholesome and nourishing, but not elaborate.

French Accept Tariff Holiday With America

Action by Other Powers to Provide a Truce Until World Conference

New Parleys to Open

Spokesmen of Italy, Germany and Argentina on Way to Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1—Heartened by notification that the French Government accepts a tariff truce with the United States from the present until the World Economic Conference convenes, President Roosevelt entered today upon his second series of talks with world statesmen preparatory for that meeting.

It is expected that the tariff truce with France will also be agreed upon with other powers, so that soon a general network will be spread protectively over the world's commerce, assuring it that for this period at least no new levies will rise up to stultify trade. The effect of the truce, however, is largely to improve the atmosphere for the conference, since tariffs and special barricades are already so high that it is difficult to conceive of them being much higher, or how many goods can get over them anyway at their present level.

The French agreement has a safeguarding clause, permitting France to apply a compensating surtax after June 12 if the dollar depreciates seriously during that period. President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, did not object strenuously to this exception, since the purpose of the truce is to keep the present balance, and a depreciation of the dollar would, from the French viewpoint, drastically upset that balance.

Second Series of Conferences

In the State Department it was expected up to the last moment Saturday that Mr. Norman H. Davis's proposal in London would be for a general tariff truce running from April 29 to June 12, and then for another after that for the duration of the conference. But he was warned by official representatives in London after his arrival there by airplane at noon that the delegates did not consider themselves empowered to enter an immediate commitment. Therefore, Mr. Davis limited his proposal to a tariff truce after June 12, and the holiday from now to that period was reserved for negotiations with individual countries.

The second series of conferences with world statesmen in Washington, which opens this week, will bring here highly placed delegates from Italy, Germany and Argentina. The latter representative, Señor Thomas Lebreton, his country's Ambassador to France, is expected in Washington late today, where he will join his fellow delegate, Dr. Felipe Espil, Argentinean Ambassador to the United States.

The strong Italian delegation, presided over by Signor Guido Jung, Finance Minister to Premier Mussolini, is scheduled to arrive tomorrow. And Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, and his country's leading financial spokesman, is to arrive Friday.

Preservation of Peace

Two outstanding points loom up from the forthcoming negotiations. The first is a political discussion with the Italians and Germans. The second is the sketching of a trade agreement with Argentina.

Having told M. Edouard Herriot that he was eager to find a safe means of associating the United States with the preservation of European world peace, President Roosevelt has now available an unequaled opportunity to discuss that peace with delegates of the two powers, who, from the French point of view, are regarded as the greatest challenges to stability.

Neither Signor Jung nor Dr. Schacht is primarily a political expert, although the German spokesman is close to nationalist opinion in his country and takes second place to none in his able defense of the third Reich's interests. Therefore fruitful conversations appear indicated. President Roosevelt will have the opportunity to explain that his understanding with M. Herriot did not in the least imply aligning the United States on one side or other of the factions which disrupt Europe.

Interested in Revision

Rather this country, he has been saying, is interested in continued stability. Much latent sympathy has been expressed here for many years in the possibility of peaceful treaty revision, the goal of Italy and Germany. The United States has almost been lined up with the revisionist states, in the frank statements of opinion which have come from such spokesmen as Senator William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

But in recent weeks, as disruptive influences have seemed to mount in Europe, the problem of Herr Adolf Hitler's Government has come in for increasing criticisms here and American opinion has definitely seemed to waver away from its sympathy toward Germany. President Roosevelt can, therefore, explain to his Italian and German friends that the United States is interested in revi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

New Laboratories Given by Eastman Opened at M. I. T.

Research in Physics and Chemistry Linked in Institute Program

Dedication of the George Eastman Research Laboratories at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the occasion today for a gathering of outstanding chemists and physicists. The ceremonies opened at 9:30 a.m., Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T. welcoming the delegates.

In paying a tribute to Mr. Eastman, whose generosity had made possible this great extension of research facilities, Dr. Compton stressed the great importance of research in chemistry and physics. The Eastman laboratories, he told his hearers, were designed to provide the best possible facilities for coöperation between the two groups.

This had become necessary, he said, by the growing overlapping of the two subjects, which has reached a point where it is difficult to know just where to draw the line. While the two have not been combined, the new research laboratories have been designed to make possible an interchange of ideas.

Graduate Work Stressed

Prof. Harry M. Goodwin, dean of the graduate school, in discussing the field of advanced education at Technology, placed great emphasis on the importance of graduate work, its growth, and the impetus given this branch by the founding of the new laboratories.

"Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology" was the subject of the address of Prof. Samuel C. Prescott, dean of science. Dr. Prescott reviewed the contributions of the institute to the progress of natural science, and commented upon its present status and prospects of the future. Dr. Frederick G. Keyes, head of the department of chemistry, spoke of the significance of chemistry at the institute, and Dr. John C. Slater described education and research in the field of physics.

Inspection of Laboratories

Following the morning meeting, which was held in the main lecture hall of the building, there was an inspection of the various laboratories of physics and chemistry. After this inspection the guests and delegates gathered in the Walker Memorial building for a buffet luncheon.

The afternoon session was opened by an address on cosmic rays by Dr. Arthur H. Compton of University of Chicago and a brother of President Compton. Dr. Compton, who received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1927, spoke on the latest theories on the origin and nature of the mysterious rays.

The exercises today included the dedication of a tablet commemorating the establishment in 1869 by William Burton Rogers, founder of Technology, of the first laboratory of physics for the purpose of instruction.

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Pending Sales Tax Called Added Load To State's Merchants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 1—Retail merchants face additional tax burdens under the proposed sales tax now pending in Massachusetts, Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today told members of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting here. Mr. Bloomfield outlined at some length the reasons for the opposition of the Boston merchants to the proposed tax.

Citing the sales tax of 3 per cent in Chicago, Mr. Bloomfield said that merchants in that city are forced to absorb about 95 per cent of the tax, owing to the same difficulties of assessing and collecting which would be encountered in Massachusetts.

"The proposed 2 per cent tax in Massachusetts," he said, "will react on the merchants." The difficulties of collecting the tax on innumerable small sales will add materially to the cost of operation of stores through added clerical work as well as establish difficulties of many kinds," he said.

Assuming that a sale of 40 cents or less is not subject to the tax, Mr. Bloomfield pointed out, a customer may buy three articles, each one costing less than 40 cents but the aggregate goes over that figure. In general, he said, a sales tax becomes in effect a retail dealers' privilege tax, adding to an already huge burden of other taxes borne by the merchants.

Massachusetts Man Wins Approval for Labor Post

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee today authorized a tentative favorable report on Mr. Charles Wyzanski Jr. of Massachusetts, to be solicitor of the Labor Department.

A subcommittee may, if it desires, inquire further into the appointment before reporting it to the Senate.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight and Tuesday; moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday; probably showers in north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably showers in north portion and slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Tuesday and Wednesday, and again toward end of week; temperatures near or slightly below normal beginning of week, followed by warmer middle and latter parts.

Official Temperatures

(All hours Eastern Daylight Time)

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	62	Montreal	60	66
Bismarck	38	48	Nantucket	56	64
Boston	64	64	New Orleans	74	80
Buffalo	60	74	New York	60	66
Calgary	34	54	Norfolk, Va.	68	76
Charleston	70	74	North Platte	38	56
Chicago	62	74	Philadelphia	62	76
Cincinnati	64	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	70
Denver	42	60	Pittsburgh	66	78
Eastport, Me.	44	52	Portland, Me.	54	54
Hatteras	74	76	Raleigh	66	74
Honolulu, T.H. (7 p.m. April 30)	72	78	St. Louis	68	86
Helena, Mont.	38	42	St. Paul	42	68
Huron, S. D.	38	46	Salt Lake City	40	52
Jacksonville	70	78	San Francisco	50	56
Kansas City	52	74	SantaFe, N.M.	32	52
Key West	78	84	Seattle	46	56
Los Angeles	50	64	Tampa	70	86
Memphis	72	86	Washington	64	76
Miami, Fla.	76	82	Wichita, Kan.	52	78
			Williston, N.D.	38	58

A—9 a. m. May 1.
B—Maximum April 30.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:58 p. m., Tuesday 5:09 a. m.
Height of tides 7.7 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:12 p. m.

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World Bosses Say Roosevelt Is 'Showing Them All Tricks'

Gridiron Club Dinner Sketch Has Mussolini, Hitler and Others Yielding Palm—Mills and Hoover See White House Mirage

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Gridiron Club satirized in song and skit the activities of the Roosevelt Administration Saturday and celebrated the return of beer to the tune of "Sweet Adeline"—described as the "theme song of the new deal."

President Roosevelt was the guest at the annual spring dinner of the celebrated organization of Washington newspaper correspondents. He had a chance to reply to the fun poked at his efforts, but according to custom, his speech was not reported.

The President spoke immediately following a sketch in which Mussolini, Hitler, Marshal Pilsudski, Stalin and Mustpha Kemal Pasha welcomed him to the group of "dictators" because he was "showing them tricks."

Senator Borah of Idaho, independent Republican, was introduced as "the gentleman about to be put in a glass case in the Smithsonian Museum" and Thomas Jefferson, at his Monticello mansion, was represented as lamenting the making of the world "safe from democracy."

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the only speaker, was presented after an act in which he, Herbert Hoover and Representive James W. Wadsworth (R.) of New York were shown wandering in a lonely desert of Nevada in dusty flannel shirts and khaki trousers.

Suddenly they saw a mirage in which the White House appeared. After gazing at it a while, however, they decided that distances were deceptive on the desert and it might be as far distant as 1940 and even might not be there at all.

Mr. Mills remarked that after all the campaign speeches he made he would "have to keep quiet for a long, long time."

"Your speeches didn't help much," Mr. Hoover was represented as replying.

"And every time you talked," Mr. Mills shot back, "the Democrats claimed another state—and got it."

Mr. Charles G. Ross, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and 1932 Pulitzer prize winner, who was inaugurated president of the club, sounded the keynote of the dinner in a brief speech.

"The new deal is upon us," he said, "and from the hand of the dealer the cards fly with baffling speed. The hand is quicker than the eye, gentlemen, but it is not quicker than the eyes when the roll is called in Congress.

Even Has a Kingfish

"What a year! Wonderland is all about us, and we shall show it to you tonight—a wonderland with a king and a kingfish, a jack and some jokers—with senators turning into reporters and reporters turning into a secretariat and everybody turning handsprings—a wonderland, my countrymen, from which the men who wear hairshirts have been expelled by the men in asbestos pants."

The dinner was opened with the customary crash off-stage. A member ran out to see what had caused it and reported:

"An accident, Mr. President. A bank teller dropped a package of the new Federal Reserve currency and it bounced up and knocked him through the cage."

That started the funmaking. Soon there was a "bankers away" skit, in which a group represented as former bankers, residing temporarily at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, were permitted to hold their annual directors' meeting of "Flim-Flam Finance Affiliates, Ltd."

They were reminded by the warden that "you ain't dining at the White House now" and that "you gotta double up because they just brought in a shipload of your pals they found in Greece."

New Idea in Forestation

Another scene showed a group of Roosevelt's reforestation corps meeting to reforest with poison ivy the six states Hoover carried in 1932 and to remove the "plum trees" from the veterans' bureau.

In the skit celebrating the return of beer, some woodland gnomes) sitting on kegs, awakened Rip Van Winkle from his sleep since 1920 by singing "Sweet Adeline," and informed him that "happy days are here again."

Professors Raymond Moley, Rexford G. Tugwell and A. A. Berle and others of an academic background in the Roosevelt Administration were satirized in a scene in the moonlight on the campus of "Electoral College."

Professor Moley turned to Professor Tugwell and asked if any of the professors present had "an unproved theory or a rejected thesis." A big shout of "yes" went up and Professor Moley responded:

"Don't forget to let me have them. We're going to write them all into law and try them out on the country."

"Do you think the country will stand for it?" he was asked.

"Right now the country will stand for anything."

"Of course, of course," was the reply. "Otherwise, we wouldn't be here."

Thousand Get Jobs In New Industries

About 1000 persons found employment in the 19 new industries that were established in the Metropolitan Boston district during March, it is announced today by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In addition to the new industries, the bureau reports expansions by six existing establishments. The new industries number two more than were reported for February.

More important among the new industries were three shoe factories, one establishing in Stoneham, having moved there from Haverhill, and a new company starting business in Brockton employing 350. The Stoneham factory is expected to employ 250 shortly. The third shoe factory was established at South Braintree, using 300 employees at present.

Under expansions, the bureau reports that the Waltham Bleachery & Dye Company, Inc., successors to the old company of similar name, has resumed operations in Waltham, with new equipment. The new Dedham depot of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, costing about $40,000, is nearly completed, says the bureau. H. A. Johnson Company of Boston has installed a new experimental bakery in conjunction with alterations and improvements at their bakers' supplies headquarters on State Street.

Army Corps Commander Starts Inspection Tour

Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commander of the First Corps Area, started an inspection tour today of all recruiting stations and army posts in his district where reforestation army activities are under way.

His itinerary includes Fort Williams, Portland harbor; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Wright, off New London, Conn.; Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Fort Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga.

Events Tonight

Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association: Dinner, annual meeting, address, "The Outlook for the League of Nations Association, 1933-34," by Mr. Philip C. Nash, national director, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 6.

East Boston High School Alumni Association: First meeting and reunion, high school auditorium, White Street, 7:30.

Cambridge Dramatic Club: Performance of Clyde Fitch's "The Climbers," benefit Tuberculosis and Health Association, Brattle Hall, 8:15.

Olympic bridge tourney, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Phi Beta Kappa. Dinner meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Harvard Club of Quincy: Dinner meeting, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, speaker, Kingston Hall, 6:30.

Shady Hill School: Concert by Boston Symphony Players, School Hall, Cambridge, 8:30.

Field and Forest Club: Round table dinner meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Boston University: Junior Week opening event, first interfraternity ball, Gardner Manor, Brookline, evening.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. George Millrood, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Final musicale in series, benefit unemployed musicians, Pierce Building, 3:30.

Women's Republican Club: Drama luncheon in honor of Miss Judith Anderson, Miss Theresa Helburn and Miss Helen Westley, 46 Beacon Street, 1.

University of Pennsylvania: Luncheon meeting, University Club, 12:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of arts and crafts, through May 15. Lectures, "Animals of the Jungle," 9:30, and "The Little Lady From Japan," 11, 1:45 and 2:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Cambridge Girl Scouts, Inc.: Girl Scout Doughnut Day, benefit Camp Weetamoe, all day.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"Whiteheaded Boy," and "The Words Upon the Window Pane," 8:15.
Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12:45, 3:00, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

Music

Jordan Hall—People's Choral Union, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Theaters

Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12:45, 3:00, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by cooperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham and water colors by Elizabeth R. Withington. Through May 2.

Schevee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, other hours by appointment. Open Sundays, 1 to 5, admission free; closed on national holidays.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings for children's books by Marguerite Davis. Through May 13.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Crafts exhibition by members. Through May 6.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 667 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elishemius. Through May 13.

Brittany Coffee Shop, Newbury Street—Flower studies in water colors, by Polly Nordell. Through May 10.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Flower paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Cambridge—Water colors by Joseph L. C. Santoro. Through May 12.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—General exhibition of selected prints.

W. J. Gardner Galleries, 381 Boylston Street—An exhibition of messotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Bashka Paeff. Through May 6.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Sculptures by Nellie L. Thompson. Thompson. Through May 5.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit oy Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margarett, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Water color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Hell. Through May 6.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume Plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's and other nineteenth century magazines. Through June.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Theresa F. Bernstein. May 1-14.

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States Move to Safeguard Investments of the People

Legislatures Busy With New Laws Over Banking and Banks, and Insurance to Protect Policyholders

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Prompted by wholesale bank failures, many of the nation's legislatures are concentrating on measures intended to strengthen regulation of the institutions.

Some assemblies already have enacted regulatory statutes and practically all have such legislation pending.

Several states, a survey showed today, have also adopted new laws for protection of insurance policyholders. Current status of the regulatory legislation includes:

Colorado—Bill passed giving the Governor virtually dictatorial power over state banks.

Illinois—Depositors in state banks outside of the Chicago area empowered to have closed banks reopened by waiving 75 per cent of their deposits.

Kansas—Law enacted giving commissioner of state banks dictatorial power upon consent of the Governor.

Minnesota—New bank reorganization law passed giving banking commissioner absolute power over all banks and permitting state institutions to operate 90 days pending reorganization or consolidation.

Power Over Banks

Missouri—Governor and finance commissioner given sweeping powers to regulate state banks and trust companies during current emergency.

New Mexico—Law enacted empowering Governor and bank examiner to declare bank holidays.

Oklahoma—Bank commissioner authorized to close state banks when emergency exists and then reopen institutions upon application of 85 per cent of their depositors.

Wisconsin—Banking review board strengthened by adding power to stabilize banks, segregate deposits and limit withdrawals.

Nebraska—Bill pending to centralize receiverships, strengthen criminal laws governing banks and trust companies, and consolidate the bank director's and bank commissioner's offices.

Texas—Senate passed a bill to authorize banking commissioner to appoint officers to administer bank affairs without forcing them to close before liquidating.

North Dakota and California Legislatures failed to enact stricter laws proposed.

Insurance Legislation

Oklahoma—Insurance commissioner empowered to act as receiver for bankrupt insurance companies.

Kansas—Legislature gave commissioner of insurance virtually dictatorial powers over insurance companies.

Minnesota—Commissioner of insurance given power to regulate loans on policics until March, 1935.

Montana—A new law clarified definition on misrepresentations made as to policies constituting misdemeanors, and called for revocation of agent's license.

Nebraska—Gov. Charles W. Bryan last Saturday signed a bill requiring insurance on Nebraska property to be written through Nebraska agents, expected to bring in $60,000 a year to the State as a tax on premiums.

Colorado—New laws tighten regulations and give insurance commissioner closer supervision over insurance companies.

Illinois — Insurance department sponsoring a bill to license agents.

North Dakota and Missouri legislatures defeated similar acts.

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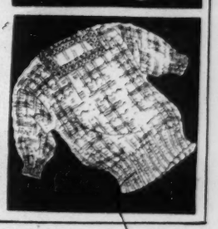

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Highway Safety Drives Under Way In Massachusetts

Three Campaigns Have More Careful Driving as Objectives

Three highway safety campaigns swung into action in Massachusetts today. One of them began as the time expired for the annual automobile safety equipment inspection, which now requires the display of the official sticker on every windshield. Another was the annual drive of the Governor's Street and Highway Safety Committee to apprehend the reckless car operator. The third was a poster drive launched in this State, in coöperation with highway departments in 14 other states.

"Have you had your automobile safety equipment inspected? Are you carrying the authorized safety sticker on your windshield?" Massachusetts motorists are asked these questions by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who has authorized his inspectors, beginning today, to take the numbers of all cars not carrying the official sticker.

Compliance with the inspection regulations, the registrar declared, will help to cut down the fatality toll of the State, which totaled 10 for last week and reached 286 for the year to date, as compared with 265 last year. The registrar warned again against such heedlessness as was illustrated in a fatality of last week when a driver speeded by two cars that had already had a collission, to strike one of the drivers standing by his damaged vehicle.

There were 1376 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, of which 1098 were for insurance cancellations.

Motor vehicle departments of 14 states, a group of major oil companies, and the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, are allied in the seven months' highway safety campaign which was launched in this State today. Throughout May, thousands of oil company service stations will display the first of a series of seven posters which are the basis of a broad appeal to millions of motorists to drive more carefully. They will be shown in conspicuous places so as to catch the eye of every patron.

Each poster will illustrate a situation contributing to highway accidents and fatalities. The campaign is an outgrowth of a similar project carried out with marked success last summer in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Cram Lecture to Aid Jobless Architects

Mr. Ralph Adams Cram is to give an illustrated lecture on "In the Island of Mallorca," Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Grand Hall of the Boston Architectural Club. The lecture is sponsored by the club in conjunction with the Women's Division, Architects' Emergency Committee.

The proceeds of the lecture will be used to aid unemployed architects and draftsmen. Mr. Cram will give a first hand description of Mallorca which, in classical times, was known as the Garden of the Hesperides. He will tell of its history, natural beauties and notable architectural monuments.

League Association to Act Sino-Japanese Affair

A dramatization of the Sino-Japanese controversy in so far as it relates to the activities of the League of Nations will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m., in the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association. The regular business meeting of the association will be staged at 3 p. m. on the same day.

Greetings will be extended at the business session by Conrad Hobbs, president, followed by a review of the year's work and the election of the board of directors. Mr. Phillip C. Nash, national director of the organization, will discuss the outlook for the League of Nations for the next year.

French Accept Tariff Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

sion, but is unalterably opposed to warlike means of attempting to attain it.

The political discussion with the foreign envoys, as well as any talk of war debts with the Italians, is left entirely in President Roosevelt's hands. He conducted such talks exclusively himself with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot. But the general economic negotiations, leading up to the world conference, are in the hands of Mr. Cordell Hull and his corps of experts. President Roosevelt will first interview the foreign delegations and lay down the general lines of discussion. Then the details will be threshed out with the experts.

The earliest talk, with Señor Lebreton and Dr. Espil, arouses great interest here, since Argentina is one of the keys to Latin-American commerce and incidentally a connecting link with Great Britain and its sister nations. The Argentineans are fresh from London, where they negotiated a trade agreement. Something along the same lines may be attempted here, perhaps to be dovetailed in with an agreement with Canada. An All-American system of trade pacts is one aim of Washington policy, and there are fruitful prospects opening up.

Besides Argentina will be one of four powers—the United States and Canada included—which meet soon in Geneva to begin preliminary work toward a restriction of wheat production. All these subjects must be reviewed in Washington, and if the coming week is not quite so startling momentous as the past, it is manifestly filled with potential importance.

Horticulturists Elect New Officers

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held this afternoon at Horticultural Hall, it was announced that the fiscal year 1932 ended with a balance on the right side of the ledger and this without any reduction in the organization's activities.

The following officers were elected: President, Edwin S. Webster; vice-president, Prof. Oakes Ames; trustees, Miss Marian Roby Case, Mr. Joseph Everett Chandler, Mr. Ernest B. Dane, Mr. Jere A. Downs and Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey.

Reports were heard from Mr. Edward I. Farrington, treasurer; Mr. John S. Ames, chairman of the library committee; Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder, chairman of the committee on exhibitions, Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, chairman of the committee on prizes, and Miss Marian Roby Case, chairman of the committee on children's gardens exhibitions. The memberships continued to increase throughout the year to a total of over 7000.

Round-Trip Tickets Good Until October 31

Under the slogan, "Every Point in New England a Summer Resort," the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is offering special low round-trip excursion tickets to all points in New England on all regular trains effective May 1, it was announced today.

According to the announcement, the move is made to aid New England business men in exploiting all New England as a summer resort. Return tickets are good until Oct. 31, thus a vacationist in this region can leave when he pleases and come back when he pleases. Ticket agents will furnish full information concerning the round-trip fares.

Taking the Kinks From Highway Tangles

Upper Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HIGHWAYS IN GREATER BOSTON

Upper Left—Two-Way Underpass at Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge. Upper Right—Center Street, Jamaica Plain, Looking South and Showing Safety Zone for Pedestrians. Lower—Digging Away Winchester Hill for Mystic Parkway Filling.

Greater Boston's New Boulevards To Speed Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

Street; traffic circles at Boston end of Longfellow and Craigie bridges; Governor Square improvement; underpass on Cambridge side of Harvard Bridge; Brook Farm Parkway running from West Roxbury Parkway to connect with Dedham-Needham road at the Charles River; portion of American Legion Parkway running from Blue Hill Avenue to Ashland Street.

Link in Neponset Highway

When completed, the Legion road will be a link in a proposed Neponset River Highway, which, in turn, will connect with Morton Street in Mattapan and with Hancock Street in Quincy. At is southern terminus the Legion road will tie in with a new Province highway now under construction. The State has taken over the development of both parkways. Land already has been taken for the Neponset boulevard.

Steam shovels also are heard boring out an extension to the Brook Farm Parkway which will connect the West Roxbury Parkway with Center Street within a few months.

Just about now, however, the eye of the motorist focuses on "the" major project—that needle's eye under the harbor which promises so much for North Shore traffic. Within another nine months, perhaps less, this $16,000,000 twin-lane tube will be absorbing a portion of the traffic that now weaves its way over the Northern Artery.

Going north from Park Street by way of Charlestown Bridge and Chelsea, the Planning Board estimates that a car can travel five miles in 30 minutes during the rush hours. In a southerly direction, this same car, it is figured, can cover 10 miles in half an hour. The tunnel and the North Shore radial will balance speed on the northern and southern routes.

This North Shore radial will be the next thing tackled by the State. It will pass through Orient Heights and connect with the Newburyport Turnpike and the North Shore road through Revere. Funds have already been authorized for a bridge over the Saugus River at Point of Pines.

But the State has the highway flatirons busy rolling out other traffic wrinkles between Boston and the North Shore. Commuters in that direction for some time have heard the whistles of steam shovels near the Boston and Maine railroad station in Revere. At that point on the Revere Beach Parkway, a so-called North Shore cutoff has been started to strike through Revere and connect again with the North Shore road at the site of the old Revere bicycle track.

Mile-Long Highway

The State hopes to complete this mile-long throughway by September. It cuts over the railroad tracks on a newly-constructed overpass and will eliminate the congestion on the present North Shore route through the beach section of Revere.

In the Mystic River basin north of Wellington Bridge "the mountain is coming to Mohamet." Winchester's hills are being moved by truckload to a point opposite the Revere Beach Parkway terminus to provide the fill for a roadway from the foot of Harvard Street, Medford, across the Mystic River to Middlesex Avenue and the Fellsway near Wellington Bridge. This project includes a bridge over the Mystic high enough to allow pleasure boats to pass under without lowering their antennas.

The budget makers thus far have been successful in proving that the banquet of new roads "would not necessitate an increase in the Boston tax rate and would not materially affect expenditures for other purposes." The State has extended a liberal hand in this acceleration of traffic which is expected to save the motorists in the city something like $18,000,000 a year in car-operating costs.

But the traffic meal is only started. The Planning Board is even now bearing in another platter of projects to be served as soon as the appropriations can be made. Some of them are:

1. A Roxbury Crosstown to start at Cottage Farm Bridge, cross Beacon and Commonwealth running parallel to Massachusetts Avenue, and across Dorchester Avenue to link with the Old Colony Parkway.
2. Central Artery to curve around the business district from North Station to Kneeland Street. This would be a two-level express road.
3. Blue Hill radial to extend from Blue Hill Avenue near Seaver Street to Kneeland Street where it would connect with the Central Artery.
4. Completion of the Worcester turnpike from Framingham into Chestnut Hill.
5. Clarendon Hills Parkway to connect the American Legion and West Roxbury Parkway.

On the traffic buffet in easy reach are the long-awaited underpass at Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues, an underpass at Huntington Avenue and the Riverway and a concoction of minor constructions which only await the required appropriations.

Although the traffic in Boston is expected to increase in volume by at least one-third in the next 10 years, the Planning Board boldly figures that motorists, a decade from now, will find it much easier to drive through downtown Boston than they do today. Driving times from Boston to the suburbs, the experts say, will be reduced 25 to 35 per cent.

Those who think, says Mr. Frederick Fay, chairman of the board, that the use of motor vehicles will cause decentralization of the business district are ignorant of the potential capacities of these streets if properly planned and constructed. It takes 20 minutes, he stated, to drive from the North Station to Dover Street bridge. A few years hence, he predicted, this trip will be made in less than five minutes.

This is not a motorist's dream but a clear calculation, he added, which economic conditions will force into an actuality within a decade or less.

Cape Cod Canal Work Approved by Douglas

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Budget Director, Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, has notified Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, he would approve a $325,000 expenditure for widening the Cape Cod Canal from Massachusetts Bay to the drawbridge near the Buzzards Bay end of the canal.

"During the winter months," said Senator Walsh, "the condition of the canal has been such that at times the larger vessels passing from New York to Boston could not safely use the canal. When the work for which money is now authorized is carried out, the canal will be in the best shape it has ever been since it was built. Work will begin at once."

Canadian Railway Conciliators Indorse 10 P. C. Wage Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 1—The two railways, Canadian Pacific and Canadian National, have been supported by the findings of the Conciliation Board in their 20 per cent cut of employees' wages. A 10 per cent decrease from the "basic" rates agreed upon in 1928 and 1929 has been in operation since Dec. 1, 1931. The cut recommended is an additional decrease of 10 per cent, bringing the total reduction up to 20 per cent from the "basic" rates.

The majority report is signed by Justice G. F. Gibson of the Quebec Superior Court, chairman, and Mr. George C. MacDonald, Montreal, who represented the railways on the board. Mr. W. F. O'Connor, Toronto, third member of the board, the nominee of the men, dissents.

The reduced wage scale is meant to be effective only while the present decline in railway business lasts.

Refusal of the men to accept the proposal of the companies for a second cut led to the formation of the conciliation board. While the findings are not compulsory they naturally make it difficult for the men to pursue their objections further.

Morrow Gets Amherst Post

AMHERST, Mass., May 1 (AP)—Appointment by the board of trustees of Mr. Dwight W. Morrow Jr. '33, son of the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow, as assistant to the president with the rank of instructor, for the ensuing year, was today announced by Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College.

Exhibitions in Aid Of Better Homes Movement Go On

Boston Public Library and Branches Continue Display for One Week

Better Homes Week has ended officially but branches of the Boston Public Library are continuing through this week homes exhibitions which they held during the official observances.

Every Boston branch library has an exhibit of some kind, particularly adapted to the surrounding neighborhood. Model houses and gardens, model towns, furniture and the like are on display to attract the eyes of library patrons.

In addition, special collections of books and pictures on subjects of interest to home makers have been assembled and book lists on gardens, small house construction and the care of children have been prepared for those interested.

According to Mrs. Albert B. Carter, who had a prominent part in the Better Homes Week observance in Massachusetts, these exhibits are an important part of the work, for through them many persons become interested in making their homes more attractive and thus more livable. As the libraries are conveniently located in various districts, persons in outlying communities are reached more effectively. The exhibits are an annual contribution of the libraries to the better homes movement.

One particularly effective display is that at the City Point Library, in which, through models, the beauty of "Cleanville" is contrasted with the unattractiveness of "Careless Town." At the Jeffries Point Library, East Boston, a model village, made at the Marginal Street Center, is being shown. A model village also is on exhibit at the Orient Heights Library.

Model houses with gardens are shown at the Codman Square, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury Libraries, while the Fellows Athenæum is exhibiting a model small house, furnished with sixteenth century English and American Colonial furniture. The Mattapan branch is showing a small house with landscaped grounds, while the Lower Mills Library has a model Colonial house with surrounding grounds on exhibit, and the Roslindale branch, an early New England home.

Manual training projects from the Comins, Bulfinch and Martin schools may be seen at the Parker Hill branch. A model apartment suitable for the North End district, is on view at the North End.

Other libraries which are holding exhibits through this week are: Allston, window gardening; Andrew Square, gardens; Brighton, electric exhibit; Dorchester, dinner table inexpensively set; East Boston, furniture; Faneuil, a bird exhibit; Kirstein, exhibition arranged by the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society; Memorial, attractive home making; Mount Bowdoin, objects for home; Mount Pleasant, work done by school children; Neponset, miniature gardens; Phillips Brooks, model market basket; Roxbury Crossing, interior decorating; South Boston, small houses; South End, small living room; Tyler Street, fire prevention exhibit; Uphams Corner, foods, and West End, garden equipment and bird houses.

Five Banks in Maine Closed Under Order Of State Authority

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 1 (AP)—Five banks in Augusta, Gardiner and Rockland, with 15 out-of-town branches, were closed today by order of the State Bank Commissioner, Mr. Sanger N. Annis.

The institutions—the State Trust Company and the Augusta Trust Company, both of Augusta; the Maine Trust and Banking Company and the Gardiner Trust Company, both of Gardiner, and the Security Trust Company of Rockland—are all owned by Financial Institutions, Inc., bank holding company controlled by Mr. Guy P. Gannett and Mr. Walter S. Wyman.

The five banks and their branches were operating under restrictions that were in effect during part of the bank holiday in March—withdrawals of $10 per week only allowed for "relief of distress."

The five banks and their branches had total deposits—time and demand—of $23,233,753 in the last annual reports to the banking department. Closing of the five banks left but two of the holding company's 12 banks open. These were the National Bank of Gardiner and the First National Granite Bank of Augusta.

The other closed institutions owned by the concern are: Fidelity Trust Company of Portland, with nine branches; Peoples' Ticonic National Bank at Waterville, Rockland National Bank, Thomaston National Bank and the York County Trust Company, with two branches.

Curb on Motors Boosts Railways By Adelaide Plan

State Roads Gain Up to 300 Per Cent by Control of Private Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Increased business to railways reaching as high as 200 and 300 per cent has resulted from traffic diverted to the railroads from private carrying concerns during the two years' operation of the South Australian Transport Control Board, according to recent figures published by the Government.

The board was appointed to eliminate unprofitable competition between the railways and motor traffic on the roads. It has given wide powers, even to the extent of closing down railways which were not paying, and its work has not been without some criticism.

The board explains that any increased earnings, following the control of, or elimination of, road traffic, are absorbed into the railway revenues. The total annual mileage of discontinued services aggregates approximately 2,479,958 miles, made up of 937,742 miles for passenger services, and 1,542,216 miles for goods transport. It is computed that the value of the traffic diverted to the railways from private public carriers is approximately £100,000 a year, and with only slight increases in working expenses.

A symposium of the views of stationmasters throughout the states reveals the greatly increased business drawn to the railways. Practically the whole of the traffic in certain large districts is now carried by the railways. The board is investigating the question whether in certain districts it will not be advisable to close a number of lines.

For the past two seasons the Transport Board has varied its policy of considering largely the effect of road competition on railways revenue by permitting facilities for getting wheat to the shipping ports. It has allowed private motor carriers to go right into the fields, load up from the stacks and deliver the consignments to the ship's side.

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Three Records Fall in Relays

N. Y. U. Sets Team Marks as Spitz and Brown Are Individual Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 1—One relay record, and two individual records, summed up the star performances of the second day in the thirty-ninth annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania, at Franklin Field, on Saturday.

The most noteworthy performance came at the very end, when the four milers representing New York University captured the four-mile relay, in 17m. 45.4s., breaking the record made by a Pennsylvania State College four, Messenger, Rekers, Cox and Offenhauser, of 17m. 48.6s., in 1929. This was largely due to the third mile of Frank T. Nordell '34, who ran the distance in 4m. 18s., making up 35 yards on his opponents, and giving his anchor man, George H. Barker '33, an advantage of 20 yards, to which he added 10 more, against Joseph R. Mangan '34, Cornell, and Frank A. Crowley '34, Manhattan, both mile champions, running his distance in 4m. 22.8s. Samuel Mothner '33 and Samuel H. Grodman '33, were the first two of the New York University team.

Greater heights by the star high jumper and pole vault expert of the United States, George B. Spitz Jr. '34, New York University, in the former, and Keith S. Brown '35, Yale, with his pole, accounted for the other two record-breaking performances. Spitz jumped over the bar at 6ft. 5¾in., bettering the record established by C. Larson, Brigham Young University, in 1917, of 6ft. 5⅜in., an equalled by H. Spencer, Geneva, last year.

Brown, making his relay debut, had little trouble in lifting the carnival record 13ft. 6in., made jointly by W. B. Beecher '32, Indiana and J. W. Wonsowitz '34, Ohio State, here last year, to 14ft. ½in., equaling the intercollegiate record.

William A. Carr '33, star anchor man of the University of Pennsylvania mile relay team which won that event last year, watched his teammates repeat the victory, with two members of the original four still on the list. J. K. Edwards Jr. '33, and James C. Healey '33, were first and fourth, with Albert L. Schaefer '33, and Howard M. Jones '33, running the middle laps. This is his first public appearance since his recent retirement from track racing. They won, but failed to equal last-year's record, of 3m. 15.4s., doing the distance in 3m. 17.2s. The summary:

Penn Relay Championships

480-Yard College Shuttle Hurdle—Won by University of Pennsylvania (J. L. Condit '35, R. G. Walter '33, George A. Munger '33, C. F. Pfeiffer '33); Cornell, second; Michigan State University, third. Time—1m. 3s.

Two-Mile College—Won by Columbia University (J. J. Keville '33, J. T. Grady '33, K. A. Gilmore, William A. Patterson); Manhattan College, second; Michigan State University, third; Ohio State University, fourth. Time—7m. 50.3s.

One-Half Mile College—Won by Ohio State University (M. H. Willey '35, Morris Teitelbaum '33, W. H. Stapf '34, J. A. C. Keller '33); New York University, second; Yale University, third; Cornell University, fourth. Time—1m. 27.7s.

Interscholastic Two Mile—Won by St. Benedict Preparatory, Newark, N. J. (M. Weiner, A. Frey, J. McKenna, V. Damore); Mount Pleasant, Schenectady, N. Y., second; Hamilton Collegiate (Canada), third; St. Johns Preparatory, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth. Time—8m. 17.6s.

Class B College One Mile—Won by University of Pittsburgh (F. Kiger, E. McDonald, J. Watkins, W. V. Keller '34); Lafayette College, second; United States Naval Academy, third; Michigan State College, fourth. Time—3m. 21.3s.

Freshman College One Mile—Won by Manhattan College (J. F. Egal, W. E. Blenderman, John J. Wolff and W. J. Ray); University of Pennsylvania, second; New York University, third; Georgetown, fourth. Time—3m. 24.8s.

College One Mile—Won by University of Pennsylvania (J. K. Edwards Jr '33, A. L. Schaefer '33, H. M. Jones '33, J. C. Healey '33); Yale University, second; New York University, third; Princeton, fourth. Time—3m. 17.2s.

College Four Mile—Won by New York University (Samuel Mothner '33, S. H. Grodman '33, P. T. Nordell '34, G. H. Barker '33); Cornell University, second; Manhattan College, third; United States Military Academy, fourth. Time—17m. 45.4s. (a new carnival record).

Individual Events

100-Yard Dash—Won by R. F. Hardy '34, Cornell; E. Widmyer, University of Maryland, second; Gordon Lynn, Clemson College, third. Time—9.9s.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Peter E. Zaremba '34, New York University, 161ft. 5in.; Kendall I. Lingle '33, Princeton, second, 154ft. 4⅝in.; Grant McDougal '33, University of Pennsylvania, third, 153ft. 11⅞in.

Pole Vault—Won by Keith S. Brown '35, Yale, 14ft. ½in. (a new carnival record); W. L. Thompson Jr. '34, Yale, second, 13ft. 6in.; J. A. McWilliams '35, Princeton; F. E. Pierce Jr. '34, Yale, and E. W. Stutzman '35, Syracuse, tied for third with 13ft. each.

Running High Jump—Won by George B. Spitz '34, New York University, 6ft. 5¾in. (a new carnival record); H. Spencer, Geneva, second, 6ft. 4in.; Robert B. Pitkin '34, Columbia, third, with 6ft. 2in.; R. McCarthy, St. Bonaventure, fourth, 6ft.

Javelin Throw—Won by G. W. Wernitz, Colgate, 204ft. 9½in.; J. Begg, Geneva, second, 199ft. 8½ in.; H. Odell, Manhattan, third, 190ft. 4in.; N. W. Rand '35, Dartmouth, fourth, 186ft. 1in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Thomas F. McNally '33, Holy Cross, 22ft. 9in.; C. Hickey, Villanova, second, 22ft. 3½in.; R. Conliffe, St. Paul Normal, third, 21ft. 11¾in.,

16-Pound Shotput—Won by LeRoy Dues, City College of Detroit, 48ft. 5in.; Jules U. Pinkelstein, New York University, second, 47ft. 11in.; Abraham M. Scheuer, New York University, third, 47ft. 7in.; W. Neal, Temple, fourth.

Discus Throw—Won by J. P. Crowley '33, Yale, with 135ft. 9¼in.; J. G. Armstrong '33, United States Military Academy, second, with 135ft. 4½in.; R. E. Carpenter '35, Dartmouth, third, 134ft. 3½in.; Harrison Garrett '33, Princeton, fourth.

Columbia and Yale Win League Games

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	6	1	.857
Harvard	2	1	.667
Yale	3	2	.600
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	1	4	.200
Princeton	0	2	.000
Cornell	0	3	.000

Results April 29

Columbia 7, Harvard 0.
Yale 7, Pennsylvania 6.

Columbia regained first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Saturday by defeating Harvard, 7 to 0, at Boston. The Crimson did well until the fifth inning when two hits, two faulty plays by E. F. Loughlin Jr. '34, pitcher, and three errors gave the visitors five runs. Capt. R. F. White '33, Columbia pitcher, easily held the Harvard batters in check bearing down only when necessary. It was the first defeat of the season for the Crimson.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	7	8	1
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4

Batteries—White and Brominski; Loughlin and Nevin. Umpires—Keady and Kelleher. Time—1h. 40m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1 — Pennsylvania established a four-run lead in three innings against Yale Saturday; but the Eli came from behind to win its Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game by a score of 7 to 6. The Penn batters knocked E. A. Wheeler '33 out of the box in the third. Yale scored three run in its half of the third and three more in the fifth, winning the game in the seventh. J. P. Powhida '33 lost the game, although six of the seven runs were made while J. L. Jackson '33, Penn star, was pitching. Harry Hendler '33, Penn left fielder, hit a home run in the first inning. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	x	7	11	2
Pennsylvania	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	6	6	1

Batteries—Wheeler, G. Parker and Klein; Jackson, Powhida and Perina. Winning pitcher—G. Parker. Losing pitcher—Powhida. Umpires—Skelly and Schroeder. Time—2h. 13m.

U. S. Pair Wins Six-Day Race

Norman Hill of San Jose, Calif., and Dave Lands of Irvington, N. J., United States team, staged a final hour of sprinting to win the Boston international six-day bicycle race at the Boston Garden Saturday night. Hill and Lands won their honors on points, being tied with three others on miles and laps. The total mileage of the leaders was 2163 miles and seven laps. The winners piled up 847 points, nearly 300 better than the second-place team. William Grimm of New Jersey and Edoardo Servignini of Italy were second; Charles Winter of New York and Franz Dueiberg of Germany, third; George Dempsey of Australia and Jack Sheehan of New York, fourth; Cecil Walker of Australia and Anthony Beckman of New Jersey, fifth; Predente DeLille of New Jersey, and Jimmy Walthour of New York, sixth; Bobby Walthour, New Jersey, and Ewald Wiedel, Germany, seventh; Frank Keating, Canada, and H. N. McNamara, Brooklyn, eighth; and Mike DePilippo, Italy, and Charles Panattiere, New York, ninth. All other teams dropped out.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	14	4	.778
Birmingham	12	7	.632
New Orleans	13	8	.619
Chattanooga	9	8	.529
Atlanta	9	10	.474
Nashville	8	11	.421
Little Rock	5	13	.278
Knoxville	4	13	.235

Results April 29

Atlanta 7, New Orleans 5.
Knoxville 17, Birmingham 5.
Memphis 9, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga at Little Rock (postponed).

Results April 30

Memphis 4, Chattanooga 3.
Memphis 8, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta 5, Little Rock 2.
Atlanta 7, Little Rock 6.
New Orleans 2, Nashville 0.
Nashville 2, New Orleans 0.
Birmingham 13, Knoxville 10.
Birmingham 12, Knoxville 2.

Orange Crews Sweep to Victory

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—Orange oars of Syracuse swept to victory over Cornell thrice Saturday as these old rivals renewed their rowing struggles over Onondaga Lake. Thirty thousand fans lined the course as Syracuse took the varsity race by a half length. The Orange won the junior varsity by three lengths and the combination by two and one half lengths, while the Big Red flashed to victory in the freshman struggle by three lengths. All races were over the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths. The varsity race almost ended in a dead heat as the shells matched stroke for stroke for nearly the full course. About 300 yards from the finish Syracuse, stroked by the giant, Tom Lombardi '33, pushed up a stroke, and this sudden spurt meant victory, the move catching Cornell unawares. The times: Varsity—Syracuse, 6m. 42 1-5s.; Cornell 6m. 45 4-5s. Jayvee—Syracuse, 6m. 48 1-5s.; Cornell 6m. 58 1-5s. Freshman—Cornell, 6m. 55s.; Syracuse, 7m. 5s. Combination—Syracuse, 7m. 4 1-5s.; Cornell, 7m. 18 1-5s.

College Track Results

Alfred 68, Rochester 63.
Amherst 92½, Wesleyan 40½.
Hamilton 92 2-3, St. Lawrence 38 1-3.
MacAlester 82 2-3, Mankato T. 48 1-3.
Maine 79½, Springfield 55½.
Middlebury 75, Williams 60.
New Hampshire 73, Brown 62.
Norwich 66, Boston 67.
R. I. State 95 2-3, Conn. State 39 1-3.
West Virginia 95, Waynesburg 42.
Worceser P. I. 94, Mass. State 41.
Greater Boston Intercollegiates—Harvard 131, Boston College 48 2-3, M. I. T. 18 2-3, Northeastern 17 2-3, Tufts 7.

College Golf Results

Carleton 22, St. Olaf 5.
Colgate 8, Hamilton 1.
Dartmouth 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Georgetown 6½, Dartmouth 2½.
Georgetown 6½, Harvard 2½.
Holy Cross 6½, Pennsylvania 2½.
Michigan 24, Michigan State 3.
Minnesota 11, Hamline 1.
Notre Dame 15, Purdue 3.
Princeton 6½, Harvard 2½.
Princeton 6, Holy Cross 3.
West Point 8½, Swarthmore ½.
Yale 9, Lehigh 0.

Cubs Purchase Douthit

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have announced the purchase of Outfielder Taylor Douthit from the Cincinnati Reds. The purchase price was not revealed. Douthit was with the St. Louis Cardinals for several years before going to the Reds. He played in the 1926-28-30 World Series with the Cards before going to Cincinnati in a trade. Last year he played in 96 games and batted for a .243 average.

National Table Tennis May 15

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—The dates for the United States table tennis championships to be held in New York have been announced as May 15, 16, 17 and 18. Play will be in both singles and doubles. Marcus Schussheim of New York will defend the singles title he has held for seven years.

Windsor-Walkerville Wins

VICTORIA, B. C., May 1 (AP)—Windsor-Walkerville alumni, eastern basketball champions, defeated Victoria Blue Ribbons 40 to 34 here Saturday night in the first game of the five-game Canadian title series.

Stout and Sweet Win Mat Titles

Represent Southwestern State Teachers in A. A. U. Wrestling

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 1—Wrestlers from Southwestern State Teachers College of Weatherford, Okla., won two individual titles in the annual championship tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The matches, held at the Central Y. M. C. A., drew 200 entries from many parts of the country.

Southwestern stars were Arthur Sweet, Ernest Stout and Stephen England. At 175 pounds Sweet defeated Louis Putrim of the New York Athletic Club, who won the title at 191 pounds a year ago. The Sweet victory was by decision.

Stout, competing at 135 pounds, defeated John Erickson of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A., but required two extra periods of three minutes each to win the decision. England battled his way through to the final round, where he lost to Robert Hess '35 of Iowa State College by decision at 165 pounds.

Gordon Ellison '35 of Cornell College proved a winner. He defeated Gilbert Frei of the New York A. C. by a fall after 8m. 15s. of wrestling, when he secured a crotch hold and half Nelson. Louis Conti of New York, title defender at 115 pounds, was eliminated in an early round.

National A. A. U. Wrestling Championships
Final Round

115-Pound Class—William Frederick '35, Illinois, defeated H. T. Bush '33, Indiana, by decision overtime.

125-Pound Class—Milton Andes, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., defeated Heinie Mueller, Chicago, by fall in 8m. 40s. (Cross body and bar-arm lock.)

135-Pound Class—Ernest Stout, Southwestern Teachers, defeated John Erickson, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., by decision in two overtimes.

145-Pound Class—F. Guy Sappington 33, Missouri, defeated Jack Spencer '33, Northwestern, by default in 1m. 8s.

155-Pound Class—G. H. Belshaw '33, Indiana, defeated James Roberts '34, Kansas State, by decision.

165-Pound Class—Robert Hess '35, Iowa State, defeated Stephen England, Southwestern Teachers, by decision.

175-Pound Class—Arthur Sweet, Southwestern Teachers, defeated Louis Putrim, New York A. C., by decision.

Heavyweight Class—Gordon Ellison '35, Cornell College, defeated Gilbert Frei, New York A. C., by fall in 8m. 15s. (Crotch hold and half Nelson.)

College Baseball Results

Amherst 5, Princeton 4.
Annapolis 7, West Virginia 2.
Armour Tech 13, Wheaton 3.
Bowdoin 4, Colby 3.
Bradley 9, St. Bede 1.
Brown 3, Hampshire 2.
C. C. N. Y. 8, Temple 3.
Colby 4, Bowdoin 3.
Columbia 7, Harvard 0.
Cornell 8, Syracuse 4.
E. Stroudsburg Tea. 8, Montclair Tea. 4.
Fordham 8, Villanova 6.
Illinois Wesleyan 10, DeKalb 6.
Indiana 11, Ohio State 3.
Indiana 10, Ohio State 5.
Ithaca 20, Panzer 3.
K. of C. 4, St. Johns 3.
Lafayette 10, Swarthmore 4.
Lebanon Valley 9, Drexel Institute 6.
Lehigh 10, Ursinus 5.
Maine 3, Northeastern 1.
Mass. State 17, Worcester P. I. 1.
Michigan State 5, Michigan 1.
Mt. St. Mary's 21, Bucknell 4.
New York 8, Holy Cross 3.
Northwestern 16, Chicago 4.
Notre Dame 8, Purdue 7.
Ohio 11, Marshall 5.
Penn A. C. 10, Penn. M. C. 3.
Providence 17, Springfield 1.
Rochester 4, Wesleyan 2.
Rutgers 4, West Point 3.
St. Thomas 9, St. Paul Seminary 7.
St. Vincent Col. 3, Penn State 2.
Susquehanna 15, Delaware 5.
Tufts 7, Bates 5.
Union 9, Stevens 7.
Vermont 4, Middlebury 0.
Virginia 7, W. and L. 6.
Wagner 21, Pratt 15.
Williams 12, Hamilton 3.
Yale 7, Pennsylvania 6.

Navy Eight Defeats Columbia

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—United States Naval Academy's calm and powerful varsity crew chased Columbia for a full sundrenched mile down the Harlem River Saturday, then pulled away in the final half mile to win by a full length and a quarter. Conditions were perfect for the sixteenth regatta in a series that dates back to 1890. Navy has won nine of 16 races with Columbia. The Lions, looking short of work, meet Yale and Pennsylvania at Derby, Conn., next Saturday in the annual Blackwell Cup regatta. Columbia's light-weight freshmen defeated Hun School of Princeton, N. J., by two lengths over a mile course in one of Saturday's preliminary races. The time was 5m. 25s. The varsity times: Navy, 8m. 11 2-5s.; Columbia, 8m. 15s.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Sacramento	18	9	.667
Oakland	15	11	.577
Los Angeles	15	11	.577
Portland	15	13	.536
Hollywood	13	13	.500
Missions	13	15	.464
Seattle	9	17	.346
San Francisco	9	18	.333

Results April 29

Sacramento 8, San Francisco 7.
Portland 21, Missions 7.
Oakland at Los Angeles (postponed).
Hollywood at Seattle (postponed).

Results April 30

Hollywood 6, Seattle 2.
Hollywood 1, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 0.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 5, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 9, Oakland 2.
Missions 11, Portland 8.
Portland 3, Missions 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	10	3	.769
New York	8	4	.667
Brooklyn	7	6	.538
Boston	7	7	.500
Chicago	6	8	.429
Cincinnati	5	7	.417
St. Louis	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	5	10	.333

Results April 29

Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.
New York 2, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 0.

Results April 30

Boston 3, New York 0.
Boston 8, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.

College Lacrosse Results

Annapolis 6, Pennsylvania 1.
C. C. N. Y. 12, New York L. C. 2.
Crescent A. H. C. 10, Rutgers 8.
Dartmouth 6, Harvard 5.
Johns Hopkins 6, West Point 2.
New Hampshire 7, M. I. T. 5.
Springfield 9, Tufts 2.
Stevens 6, New York 4.
Swarthmore 12, Union 4.
Syracuse 16, Penn. State 3.
Yale 6, Cornell 6.

Joe Miller Leads by 1184

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Joe Obrusskiewicz of Buffalo, N. Y., known in the bowling game as Joe Miller, virtually clinched the world's match game championship in his title series with Stewart Watson of Chicago last night. The Buffalo Pole in the seventh block of the series shot his lead up to 1184 pins for the 70 games rolled to date and his total to 2289. Watson's total was 1917.

Jack Quinn Released

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Jack Quinn, veteran spitball pitcher who started his major league career with the Yankees in 1909, has been given his unconditional release by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

College Polo Results

West Point 8, Penn. M. C. 2.
Yale 3, Farmington V. C. 3.

Optimists Capture Open Indoor Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 1—Their second national championship in three days was won by the New York Optimists in a polo game here Saturday night. They defeated the Sixth Corps Area team of the United States Army, 8½ to 4½, in the final for the open title of the Indoor Polo Association. The game drew a capacity crowd of 10,000 at the 124th Field Artillery Armory in Washington Park.

Outstanding ability was shown by the Optimists trio during the tourney which lasted more than three weeks, attracting the greatest attendance ever seen for indoor polo in the middle West. The New Yorkers won the Class A title Thursday, defeating the same Sixth Corps team in a runaway scoring affair.

The final for the open title saw the local trio stage a brilliant rally in the last two chukkers, in which they outscored the visitors. The latter, however, built up a lead of 7 to 2 before half time. The Sixth Corps, which enjoyed a four-goal handicap in the Class A engagement, played the Optimists at scratch in the open class.

W. F. C. Guest, highest-ranking polo player in the United States, displayed his usual dashing game, hitting long, riding hard, and shooting accurately. He and his mates, M. G. Phipps, playing No. 1, and S. B. Iglehart, playing No. 3, each scored three goals. Their scoring feats were equalled by Maj. C. C. Smith, No. 3 of the Army, who outdid all his previous performances in playing a skillful all-around game.

An exhibition game was won by the North Shore team, led by J. A. Hannah at No. 1, defeating by 11½ to 7, the Chicago Riding Club trio led by Capt. M. M. Corpening. W. H. Nicholls of Boston, playing No. 2 was the star of this game, counting nine goals. The summary:

N. Y. Optimists	Sixth Corps Area
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Capt. C. A. Wilkinson
No. 2—W. F. C. Guest	Capt. C. E. Davis
Back—S. B. Iglehart	Maj. C. S. Smith

Score—New York Optimists Club 8½, Sixth Corps Area 4½. Goals—Guest 3, Phipps 3, Iglehart 3 for Optimists; Smith 3, Wilkinson 2 for Sixth Corps. Fouls—Guest and Smith. Referee—Lieut. Romeo Mura. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Hoppe Wins Cushion Carom Billiard Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 1—In the first world's championship match at cushion carom billiards since 1883, when Maurice Daly of New York won the title, William F. (Willie) Hoppe, another New Yorker, proved a one-sided victor over Jacob (Jake) Schaefer of San Francisco. When the week's play ended Saturday night at the Terrace Garden here, Hoppe showed 1500 points against Schaefer's 1012 in 303 innings.

Both players bettered the old world's record high run, 38, held by George F. Slosson. Schaefer set up a mark of 39, which Hoppe equaled Saturday. Hoppe, however, raised the mark to 53 earlier in the week. The averages were nothing like those established by the players of old. Jacob Schaefer Sr., father of the vanquished, is still credited with the the high average of 10 points an inning. For the match here Hoppe averaged less than five points for each trip to the table.

In the final block, Hoppe improved his advantage over Schaefer, 250 to 99 in 36 innings. The champion ended the match with a run of 27 unfinished.

Hoppe—1 5 1 0 15 0 0 11 0 4 2 11 4 0 0x 15 0 0 0 2 2 3 10 17 18 21 25 4 4 0 4 8 39 4 0 3 27—250. Innings—37. High run—39. Match totals—1500 points, 303 innings, 53 high run. (World's record).

Schaefer—1 1 2 1 1 7 1 0 2 11 1 2 0 3 1 1 0 4 5 1 16 0 0 3 0 2 8 3 5 1 0 3 2 2 12 0—99. Innings—36. High run—16. Match totals—1012 points, 303 innings, 39 high run. Referee—C. C. Peterson, St. Louis.

xOne off, missed both object balls.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	11	4	.733
Chicago	10	6	.625
Washington	10	6	.625
Cleveland	9	7	.563
Detroit	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
St. Louis	6	12	.333
Boston	4	11	.267

Results April 29

Philadelphia 8, Boston 3.
Washington 6, New York 3.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 11, Detroit 4.

Results April 30

New York 11, Boston 2.
New York 8, Boston 3.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4 (12 ins.)
St. Louis 11, Detroit 8.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 1.

Princeton First Three Times

Princeton won three of the four crew races in the regatta against Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River Saturday. The Tigers won the varsity, junior varsity and freshman races. Tech won the lightweight affair, in which Harvard was not entered. Princeton beat Harvard by 2½ lengths in the varsity test, with Tech about six lengths behind Harvard. The varsity times over the mile and three-quarter distance were: Princeton, 9m. 18s.; Harvard, 9m. 27s.; M. I. T., 9m. 49 2-5s. The junior times, Princeton, 9m. 15 3-5s.; Harvard, 9m. 22 1-5s.; M. I. T., 9m. 42 1-5s. The lightweights, M. I. T., 6m. 53 4-5s.; Princeton, 6m. 54 4-5s. (Henley distance.) The freshmen, Princeton, 9m. 19s.; M. I. T., 9m. 32 1-5s.; Harvard, 9m. 36s.

Stanford Not to Cut Squad

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 1 (AP)—Coach Dick Templeton of Stanford University will take a representative track and field team to the Intercollegiate A. A. A. meet at Boston May 26 and 27. The Stanford Board of Athletic Control yesterday announced it had reversed a previous decision curtailing the squad. The exact number of athletes will be undetermined until shortly before departure and the selections will be made by Templeton, graduate manager Al Masters and the board finance committee. The board also announced that Capt. Joseph L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, ranking doubles combination of the Pacific Coast Conference, will represent Stanford at an international tennis meet at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., early in June.

Gregory Wins Road Race

NEWARK, N. J., May 1 (AP)—Lou Gregory, brilliant long distance runner of the 1932 United States Olympic team, won the National A. A. U. 20-kilometer championship run yesterday, by covering the more than 12 miles through the streets of Newark in 1h. 8m. 15s. The Millrose A. A. star, from Ozone Park, N. Y., jogged into the lead at the fourth mile and never was headed by any of the 166 starters. Paul Mundy of the Nativity Catholic Club, Philadelphia, came the closest to the winner but his time was 1h. 8m. 48s.

Greenleaf Wins Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—E. Ralph Greenleaf, pocket billiard champion of the world, and Andrew St. Jean divided the final two blocks in their 10-block match Saturday. Greenleaf won the afternoon encounter, 125 to 117, in 12 innings, and St. Jean prevailed in the evening contest, 125 to 21, in six innings. Greenleaf won nine of the blocks, and the total points were: Greenleaf 1131, St. Jean 536.

College Rugby Result

Yale 9, Princeton 8.

Three Unbeaten In 18.1 Billiards

E. T. Appleby, Soussa and Moons Keep a Clean Slate in Amateur Race

World's Amateur 18.1 Billiard Championship Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	P.C.
E. T. Appleby	3	0	57	20	1.000
Edmond Soussa	3	0	54	16	1.000
Theodore Moons	3	0	49	31	1.000
Jean Albert	1	1	56	56	.500
F. S. Appleby	1	2	51	51	.333
J. H. Sweering	0	3	41	..	.000
Seymour Kling	0	3	29	..	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1 — Edmond Soussa of Egypt, Theodore Moons of Antwerp, Belgium, and Edgar T. Appleby of New York, will fight out the world amateur 18.1 balkline billiards championship this week, in all probability, as the result of the second and third rounds, played over the week-end at the Elks Club, Livingston Street, Brooklyn. All three are undefeated, with Appleby now leading by the margin of one game, though the performances of the other two have been as good or better. The leader, however, has a bye today, which may enable the others to overtake him.

Edgar T. Appleby furnished the first sensation of the tournament on Saturday evening, when he defeated Jean Albert of Paris, European champion, 300 to 268. Albert led all the way to the forty-third innning, when his score stood at 261 to 240. But a run of 11 by Appleby put him ahead, in his forth-seventh inning, and 28 more counters gave him the game on his next return to the table.

Soussa, the Egyptian, made his début in the afternoon, and scored an easy victory over Jean H. Sweering, 300 to 194, in the shortest game of the tournament so far, 31 innings.

Moons, the defending champion, showed his real skill in the afternoon game Saturday, when he staged a rally when apparently close to defeat at the hands of Sweering, to win in 31 innings also, 300 to 249.

The Sunday evening games each gave Edgar Appleby and Soussa another victory each. The New Yorker defeated his brother, Francis S. Appleby, 300 to 210, in 29 innings, while Soussa, displaying his finest technique, ran away with his game with Seymour Kling, the third American, in 16 innings, the best average of the tournament. Appleby, in his game, established new high run of 57, while Soussa's best was 54, and Francis Appleby made 51.

Flanagan Sets Record In Telephonic Race

MIAMI, Fla., May 1 (AP)—An official correction in Ralph Flanagan's swimming speed placed his time for the 500-yard race Saturday with Jack Medica of Seattle at 5m. 29s., instead of 5m. 29 3-5s.

J. B. Lemon, southern official of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced the correction.

Flanagan's coach, Steve Forsyth, said he would apply for recognition of the time as a new world record for the distance. Flanagan is 16 years old.

Acceptance of a challenge from Medica for another telephonic race on May 13 was announced yesterday by Flanagan. This time the youths will swim over Medica's favorite distance of 440 yards. Medica claims a world's record at that distance.

Flanagan Saturday beat Medica by 3 3-5s. Medica swam in a Seattle pool and Flanagan here with the race reported by telephone.

Shields Wins Battle In Hot Springs Tennis

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 1 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles in the finals of the Hot Springs tennis tournament after a terrific battle Saturday to win his first claim on the challenge bowl.

It was a battle of terrific drives between the two giants of the court, but Shields' expert play and more accurate shots were the deciding factors.

His forcing shots, both backhand and forehand drives, penetrated the far court, making it necessary for the blonde Californian to keep constantly on the chase for the ball.

Stoefen rallied in the second set after dropping the first, but the New Yorker came back after the rest period to overwhelm the west coast invader. The score was 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Victor and vanquished teamed together in the finals of the men's doubles to score an easy 6—2, 6—2, 6—4 decision over Marcel Rainville of Canada and Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore.

In the women's doubles, Mrs. Agnes S. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., singles champion, and Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., and Barbara Stoddard of New York, 6—2, 8—6.

Vines Wins Singles And Doubles in Ojai Tennis

OJAI, Calif., May 1 (AP)—In the same tennis tournament in which he started his phenomenal climb to international fame two years ago, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon tennis champion, inaugurated his 1933 campaign by winning the Ojai Valley singles and doubles crowns.

Playing in mid-season form Vines made quick work of Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, ranked No. 8 nationally, to win the singles title in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5.

Then he teamed with his opponent to capture the doubles championship from Lieut. Dol. E. Muehleisen and Lieut. Stanley Robinson, United States Army players, 6—1, 6—4.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, also became a double winner when, after defeating Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 1—6, 6—4, 6—1, she played with Wallace Bates, San Francisco, to take the mixed doubles championship from Elizabeth Deike and Mary Westsmith, Pasadena, 6—3, 6—4.

College Tennis Results

Asumption 6, Conn. State 0.
Boston C. 8, Northeastern 1.
Clark 9, Trinity 0.
Columbia 8, Fordham 1.
Cornell 7, Syracuse 4.
Haverford 8, Delaware 1.
Lake Forest 4, North Central 2.
Lehigh 6, Muhlenberg 3.
Michigan State 8, Notre Dame 1.
Pennsylvania 7, New York 2.
Philadelphia S. of O. 5, Moravian 2.
Princeton 7, Harvard 2.
Purdue 4, Butler 3.
Seventh Regt. 11, Yale 1.
St. John's 6, John Marshall 0.
Stevens Tech 9, Manhattan 0.
Swarthmore 5, Union Col. 4.
Union 5, Amherst 4.
Vermont 6, Tufts 0.
West Point 9, Amherst 0.
Williams 7, Hamilton 2.

Metcalfe Stars In Drake Relay Games

By the Associated Press

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 1—Two smashing performances by Ralph Metcalfe, national collegiate sprint champion, featured the finals of the twenty-fourth annual Drake Relay Carnival Saturday, in which seven records were broken.

Battling rain, wind, a slow track, and a determined field of opponents, Metcalfe, Marquette University's famous flier, easily captured the 100-yard dash in 9.7s. He broke the tape four feet ahead of Willis F. Ward of the University of Michigan.

After winning the 100, Metcalfe in a brilliant performance triumphed for Marquette in the 880-yard university relay. Running as anchor man, he came from behind, picked up 10 yards and beat Heye Lambertus of Nebraska in a thrilling finish.

New records were established in four major events and in three high school relay races. Noble L. Biddinger of Indiana, champion hammer thrower of the Big Ten, smashed the Drake record by heaving the weight 161ft. 4.9in.

Three relay records were smashed, with the two Kansas State Teachers College teams, one from Pittsburgh and the other from Emporia, providing the big thrill by finishing in a dead heat in the two-mile college relay.

Illinois' speedy 440-yard relay team clipped a tenth of a second off the record of 41.7s., hung up by the Illini of 1930.

Abilene Christian College of Texas accounted for the other major record in the sprint medley with a time of 3m. 29.8s.

Edmonton Grads Win Again

EDMONTON, May 1 (AP)—Edmonton Commercial Grads, won their twelfth straight Canadian women's basketball championship here Saturday night by defeating Toronto Ladies 72 to 32 in the second game of the final best-of-three series. Grads also won the first contest.

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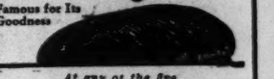
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WASHINGTON,

Jobs in Forestry To Help Indians On Reservations

Roosevelt Indorses Plans to Establish Camps in 15 States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1—Forestry jobs for several thousand American Indians will be made on reservations in 15 western and southwestern states under plans just approved by President Roosevelt and Mr. Robert Fechner, director of the emergency conservation work.

Seventy-two work camps are to be set up on the reservations under the supervision of the Indian Service and work will be available for 14,400 men, it is estimated. The camps are designed primarily for relief of the Indian unemployed, but other men will have an opportunity to work on the reservations if a surplus of jobs develops.

The Indian relief program will supplement the regular emergency forestation program. The men will be selected by the Indian Service and sent direct to the forest camps. Projects will be located on such well-known Indian reservations as the Fort Apache, the Navajo, the Hoopa Valley in California, the Blackfeet, Crow, and Flathead in Montana, the Cheyenne in South Dakota and the Shoshone in Wyoming.

The forest lands on Indian reservations within the United States have an estimated value of more than $130,000,000, Mr. Fechner said today. The Indian forests include southern hardwoods in North Carolina, northern hardwoods in Wisconsin, high quality pine on the Rocky Mountain reservations and spruce, Douglas fir, cedar and redwood in western Oregon and Washington. Heretofore, however, adequate funds for their protection have not always been available.

The last three years have seriously handicapped the Indians. Thousands who formerly obtained remunerative employment outside the reservations have been unable to do so during the trade recession, and as a consequence are without funds or means of earning a sufficient amount to meet their current living expenses.

Recruits and Families Connected by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 1—The first contact by radio between recruits in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps and their families was made today when the short-wave radio stations of the 176th field artillery in Logan Armory here inaugurated a daily message service between camp and parents.

Lieut. H. A. Evans announced that 20 amateur radio stations working with his units, stations W8HEE and BEU, would carry messages of not more than 30 words each between the recruits scattered through the Allegheny forest and their families.

Today messages were relayed from the camps to Station W8CQA at Warren, Penna., and Station W8CPE at Springdale, Penna. They were dispatched to the families by telephone and postcard. Messages from families to the work camps were to be carried over the same system.

The program was instituted to facilitate communication with the camps, many of which are almost inaccessible, and to provide training for the National Guard radio units in this district.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Miss Elisabeth Rice, South Deerfield, Mass.
Miss Marion Keyes, South Deerfield, Mass.
Miss Marjorie H. Keyes, South Deerfield, Mass.
Thomas A. Kerr, Norwood, Mass.
Mrs. Katherine Goodman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara Welz Yerkes, Highland Park, Mich.
Charles C Yerkes, Highland Park, Mich.
Betsy Blake, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. Claibone, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Karin Claibone Becker, Springfield, Mass.
Ethel S. Blake, Springfield, Mass.
Herbert P. Blake, Springfield, Mass.
Paul Mühlmann, Dresden, Ger.
Curtis L. Blake, Springfield, Mass.

New York Chamber To Urge Economies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—Declaring that additional municipal economies, including pay cuts, are necessary if New York City is to avoid a considerable deficit at the end of the current year and maintain its credit, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York will ask Gov. Herbert H. Lehman this week to call the Legislature into special session to repeal or revise mandatory statutes that now obstruct further economies.

The chamber's action will come out of its annual meeting here on May 4 and will be based on the report of its committee on taxation, which states that the city's welfare is being jeopardized "by allowing a situation to be created which prevents the city from financing itself at reasonable rates of interest."

Unemployment relief requirements, accumulation of uncollected taxes and large debt maturities constitute the emergency drain on the city's financial resources, the report continues, making inadequate the retrenchment program already instituted by the O'Brien-Tammany mayoralty under banker and taxpayer pressure.

Winnipeg Masquers Win Drama Festival Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., May 1—Masquers Club of Winnipeg has been awarded the Bessborough trophy in the Dominion Drama festival competition which concluded here on Saturday. The prize is emblematic of amateur dramatic supremacy in Canada.

The play, "The Man Born to Be Hanged," by Richard Hughes, was staged and acted by employees of the T. Eaton Company of Winnipeg. Second place went to "Les Rantzau," by Erckmann Chatrion, produced by l'Union Dramatique de Quebec, and third place to "Back to Methuselah," by Shaw, staged by the Vancouver Little Theater Association.

To Dig Oil Well 11,000 Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETTLEMAN HILLS, Calif.—A world's record for deep drilling is reported to have been established by an oil well crew near here recently when their drills passed a previous record of 10,585 feet held by an oil well in Mexico. The operations are expected to continue until the well reaches 11,000 feet.

Firm Precautions Curb Outbreaks During May Day

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow, none of whom attended because of the present strained relations between the two countries resulting from the Metropolitan-Vickers sabotage case.

Hindenburg Addresses Young People of Reich

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—Favored by excellent weather, Berlin's youth—students and factory lads and lassies—jammed the Lustgarten at 8 a. m. to hear addresses by President von Hindenburg and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister.

Dr. Goebbels said the National Socialist movement had freed German labor "from the chain of international money."

The President spoke from the study of his residence, where he was joined by Herr Adolf Hitler, the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, and other Cabinet members.

"You are the future of the German nation," the venerable President told thousands of youngsters as he formally opened the "Day of National Labor."

"In order to make this example perfect, you must learn obedience," he continued. "He who has learned to obey can some day issue orders. In your daily work think about today. Today shall be the corner stone in a united Germany.

"That ways and means will be found to give the army of unemployed work is my earnest wish and is the major thought of the Government," the President added. "When we all stand together with courage and faith, God will help us."

The impressive silence with which the thousands heard the President's 4-minute speech was broken thunderlike when the President called for three cheers for Germany, "our dear fatherland."

Bomb Explosions Damage Large Stores in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—The heart of Chicago's business district reverberated with the detonations of five bombs early today, causing property damage unofficially estimated at $50,000. No one was killed or injured.

Attributed by the police to Communists celebrating May Day, the bombs apparently were thrown from moving motorcars at the same time, damaging the establishments at which they were aimed, as well as smashing windows in surrounding structures. All known Communists were ordered arrested.

The explosives were apparently of the powerful dynamite type, frequently employed by racketeers in their attempts to intimidate.

The plants attacked were a Marshall Field & Company uniform building, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company headquarters, and others.

Vienna Takes Precautions

VIENNA, May 1 (AP)—Garlanded with barbed wire and bristling with machine guns, Vienna today celebrated May Day.

The Ringstrasse, for the first time since 1890, was barred to marching workers who, in the later post-war years, not only marched but monopolized the ring every May Day.

Today only authorized persons could enter the inner city which was cut off from the remainder of Vienna by barbed wire entanglements.

Clash in Manila

MANILA, P. I., May 1 (AP)—A struggle between police and radical paraders over display of a red flag and the strike of farm laborers in three provinces marked May Day in the Philippines.

The paraders were warned by the police not to display the red flag or indulge in oratory. When the demonstrators ignored the warning, the clash followed.

Good Order in Paris

PARIS, May 1 (AP)—Extremists were authorized to hold their first open-air May Day assemblage since the war today upon their pledge there would be no violence.

The federations of labor urged a demonstration by unemployed for a 40-hour work week, maintenance of wages, peace and disarmament.

Spain Halts Business

MADRID, May 1 (AP)—A complete shut-down of business throughout Spain ushered in May Day today. Almost all traffic ceased. Except in Barcelona, only physicians were allowed to use automobiles.

Strike in Athens

ATHENS, Greece, May 1 (AP)—A May Day general strike was proclaimed by the workmen's federation.

Rochester Merges Welfare Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 1—City and Monroe County welfare activities today became a unified project as a model for the State to eliminate duplication and broaden service with the appointment of Mr. Alfred Gates, of the Rochester Municipal Research Bureau, as chairman of the recently organized joint Work Relief Bureau.

The union was voted by the City Council and County Board of Supervisors at the suggestion of a committee of 15 citizens named to canvass welfare activities in Monroe County.

Under the union plan, all cases will be cleared through a central intake bureau and assigned to individual public and private agencies, according to their nature. The project, which combines the treatment of city and rural cases, has the approval of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

Spain to Get Mexican Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Establishment of a Mexican Museum of Popular Art in Madrid has been authorized by the Mexican Government. The museum will be located in the Mexican embassy at the Spanish capital. Señor Jorge Enciso, well known local artist, employee of the federal department of education, has been appointed to select the material which will be placed there.

Matchek Penalty Is Blow to Hopes Of Croat Groups

Firm Stroke for Unity Taken by Yugoslav Dictatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 1—The Government's determination to unify Yugoslavia at all costs is further emphasized by the severe sentence of three years' strict confinement passed by a special court on Mr. Vlatko Matchek, Croat peasant leader, accused of trying to break up the kingdom.

Not only the Croats, but the whole opposition are severely critical of the sentence. Already at the beginning of the trial, leaders of the three Serbian political parties which have been banned since the dictatorship was established and most of the non-Serbian political heads had risked a long period of imprisonment by signing a public declaration in which they protested the trial and demanded equality for the Croats. The signatories represented a large proportion of the inhabitants of the country.

In the course of the trial, Mr. Matchek declared that whereas many Croats are urging complete separation for Serbia, he himself wished to preserve existing boundaries and bring about reconstruction of the kingdom on the basis of equal rights and self-government for the racial groups it contains. The country, he said, must return to 1918, when the state was formed, and begin afresh. As a result of what had happened since then, he declared, Croatia disappeared and Yugoslavia has been unjustly converted into a greater Serbia.

Despite the fact that Mr. Matchek is generally regarded as the most moderate of Croat leaders seven judges decided that he was guilty of trying to destroy the state. The chief crime of which he was accused was the circulating of a document, known as the Zagreb manifesto, drawn up by a number of Croat leaders in the latter part of last year.

Mr. Matchek denied that the program in question advocated the break-up of Yugoslavia and challenged the prosecution to prove that he had ever given a copy of this allegedly subversive document to anyone.

The sentence on Mr. Matchek has deepened the breach between the régime and its numerous critics. Some observers believe it will be the prelude of an intensification of the campaign to erect a completely unified and centralized state under the hegemony of the Serbs.

A further indication of the policy which the régime intends to follow is given in a great demonstration staged by the Serbian city of Nish the day preceding the Matchek trial. It was attended by scores of thousands of people brought from all over Serbia in 50 special trains and was addressed by several ministers, all of whom stressed the utter impossibility of restoring the old political parties and regional loyalties and reiterated the Cabinet's determination to impose a unitary form of government on the country.

Bankruptcy Blamed On Too High Living

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Living beyond their means was listed April 29 in a report by the Commerce Department and the Yale Law School as the principal cause of bankruptcies among American wage earners from 1927 to 1930.

The survey, which augments an analysis of commercial bankruptcies previously made public, showed that bankruptcies of wage earners increased 414 per cent from 1920 to 1930, compared with a population increase of 16 per cent. Prof. William O. Douglas of Yale directed the study with specialists of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Institute of Human Relations at Yale also coöperated.

Next to extravagance, evasion of judgment debts was found to be the cause most frequently leading to the bankruptcy courts and accounted for 15.4 per cent of the 166 defaults studied. Liabilities totaled $3,674,000, with creditors realizing on the average not more than six-hundredths of 1 per cent on their claims. Other causes were found to be avoidance of liabilities on foreclosed real estate, 13.5 per cent; decreased income, 13.2 per cent; domestic misfortunes, 12.4 per cent; speculation in stocks or real estate, 7.1 per cent; business involvements, 5.3 per cent, and dishonesty, 4.9 per cent. A conclusion that the majority of consumer bankruptcies are preventable was drawn from the survey.

Silver Price Increases

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Bar silver rose 1¼ cents an ounce to 35¾ cents today. Futures also were strong and active, closing with average net gains of around ¾ cent. Sales totaled 4,925,000 ounces.

League Association Lays Down Program Of Future Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, coincident with taking over the leadership of the League of Nations Association here today, issued a six-point program which will govern the activities of the organization during his incumbency.

Mr. Fosdick was elected president to succeed Mr. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, who has headed it since 1928. Mr. Wickersham has been named an honorary president.

The six-point program calls for ratification of the World Court Protocols, full coöperation at the world economic conference, with special reference to currency, war debts and tariffs; subsustantial reduction of armaments, "immediate and unqualified coöperation" with the League of Nations, "regularization of United States-League relationships" and introduction of a bill in Congress providing for American membership in the League of Nataions.

Mr. Fosdick applauded the abandonment of economic nationalism by the new Administration in Washington and hailed the new policy of rapprochement as an intelligent and realistic approach to international problems.

World Wheat Experts Called in Conference

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 1 (AP)—The League of Nations has scheduled a meeting May 10 of international wheat experts to discuss over-production and the possibilities of solving this problem by an agreement to restrict areas cultivated. The United States has agreed to participate. Other nations expected to participate are Canada, Argentina and Australia.

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The Children's Page

Peeps at Bygone Days

Sue Who Lived in Kentucky

By KATE ARCHIBALD

SUE was a little girl who lived in a most beautiful home in Kentucky. It was like living in a park. There were trees and paths and winding drives; there were flower beds and bird songs; and there were many lovely things to do without ever going outside of Sue's yard.

The home was high above The River. This was the Ohio River, and on the other side of it was Indiana. The River was one of Sue's best friends. Each day she watched for the steamboats to pass. They gave the loveliest, deep whistle just as they passed her house. They were really whistling for the landing, but Sue pretended that they were whistling for her.

Sometimes Sue rode with her parents on the boat. It was like a grand parlor inside. It had red plush chairs and statues and the walls were white and gold. The carpets were like walking on moss. Crystal chandeliers hung from the ceilings and sparkled like diamonds.

The path that started from Sue's yard for The River went down a bank; then there was a flat place where there was a garden and trees; then came another steep bank that led to The River. At the very top stood two tulip trees, and the path down the bank was lined with moss and ferns and blue and yellow violets. An enormous cottonwood stood sentinel at the top of the second bank. It was a landmark to pilots on the river boats. From the cottonwood the path went down so steeply that steps were cut in the bank. Then came The River!

The beach along The River was a delightful place to play. It was fun to gather periwinkles and mussel shells and to search for turtle eggs in the bank. These eggs were round and white, with tough skin, smaller than a hen's egg.

Corn Dollies

Sometimes Sue made dolls out of corn. She turned the husks back, which left a white, corn face. The purple and gold silk tassle was used for hair and dress trimming. She knew each apple tree that grew in the orchard, from the June apples to the bellflowers, the seek-no-furthers, the winesaps and russets.

Negroes did all the work about Sue's home. Uncle Ambrose took care of the garden and Sarah was the cook. She was a good singer and Sue could hear her out in the summer kitchen singing songs which she learned in the Negro church.

Sarah had two daughters, 'Liza Belle and Lute. 'Liza Belle did the washing and ironing. Every morning Sue put on a fresh, white apron with bib and clean, white stockings, so that 'Liza Belle always hung a row of white aprons and white stockings on the line.

'Liza Belle could also sing beautifully and, as she hung the clothes to dry, she sang:

He promised to buy me a bow of blue ribbon,
He promised to buy me a bow of blue ribbon,
He promised to buy me a bow of blue ribbon,
To tie my curly hair down.

'Liza Belle sang with a funny little flip-up-in-the-air on the end of the verse. Sue practiced and practiced until she could also sing a tune with an ending that went up in the air.

Sarah had a little boy named George who was about Sue's age. It was George's work to sweep the gallery each day. The gallery was a porch with pillars. George was slow and liked to play; often Sue played, too, and the gallery did not get swept very rapidly.

All the Negroes around the place were fond of Miss Sue, as they called her. They had a game which they played on Christmas morning; they would all get together and steal quietly in through the hall; then they would suddenly rush in and surprise the family and call out, "Christmas gif! Christmas gif!" Then the family would give them gifts.

Sue always remembered a gift that a servant named Jane gave her. Jane took her to a store in the village and there they saw some candy apples. Jane and Sue thought they were beautiful; they had red cheeks, green leaves and stems! When Jane bought one and gave it to Sue, the little girl thought that it was the most wonderful gift anyone could receive.

Frank was a Negro boy who had charge of the stables. He was really a man, but young Negroes were called "boy" and older ones "uncle." Frank's work was important because he had charge of the horses. The two most beautiful horses were "Henry Clay" and "John Breckenridge." Each had a blanket of chenille, embroidered with flowers and wheat and with his initials in the center, "H. C." and "J. B."

The trees about the place were Sue's playmates. There was something nice to play about each tree. The big elm was king of all; it was the largest elm Sue ever saw anywhere and ever after. Sue played croquet under the big elm. The friendly weeping willow down by the summer kitchen was good to play under; and its limbs were fine for swinging, away out and away back.

Playing Store

The catalpa tree with its purple blossoms, which later turned into long pods and its big leaves were fun for playing millinery store. The leaves made excellent hats to be trimmed with coral-colored honeysuckle and moss roses.

Locust trees grew all along the drive that led from the two front gates up to the front of the house. When they were in bloom their yellow-white blossoms filled the air with fragrance.

The sycamore tree had little balls that fell to the ground for little girls to play with. The mulberry tree down by the big cottonwood had long, reddish berries, good to eat. The ironwood tree, the dogwood, and the sugar maples down by the beehives were all friends. Sue called the beehives "bee gums."

There were many squirrels in the trees about Sue's home. One day she placed food for them and stood very still while they ate it. The next day she did it again and moved a bit nearer. Then one happy day a squirrel ate from her hand. Finally, she tamed them until they would perch right on her shoulder, unafraid.

April was a most joyous month in Kentucky—so was May—and so was June. Sue was surrounded by beauty and fragrance and bird song. Gorgeous orange and black orioles built their swinging nests far out on the limbs of the tulip trees. A thrush sang from the oleander bush; humming birds whizzed about the honeysuckle on the back porch.

Most beautiful of all birds was the Kentucky cardinal. He had the most beautiful coat of rich red and the loveliest song that Sue had ever heard.

On Moonlight Nights

The River was especially beautiful in the spring. Then the Indiana hills were covered with redbud and dogwood. Some days The River was like a mirror, reflecting the beauty of hills and sky. On moonlight nights when a mist went up from the river and the air was heavy with the fragrance of flowers, then Sue's home was like fairyland.

With so much beauty at home, Sue did not have to go away for amusement. She seldom spent money as children do today. In fact, she knew little about money. When her father came home from a trip on the river boat to Cincinnati, in Ohio, he often brought pennies home. Pennies were not used in Kentucky in those days; nickels were the smallest coin used; so he gave his pennies to Sue. She thought they were pretty and polished them until they were bright copper, wrapped them in tissue paper and put them away in a box covered with tiny, pearly shells.

Sue liked pretty things and kept herself dainty and clean. Each morning Lute curled her hair, brushing it into long curls around a curling stick. This was a smooth, tapered stick of mahogany with a pretty handle.

One day the wife of the new minister came to call upon Sue's mother. She had never seen Sue before. This is how Sue looked to her: As she came up the driveway she saw a little girl coming up the path under the big trees. The little girl had on a pink dress, a white apron with bib, white stockings and black buttoned shoes, and a white sunbonnet lined with pink. She had long brown curls, and on her shoulder was perched—a squirrel!

Today Sue is a grown-up Sue. She is far away from "her old Kentucky home," but she remembers each tree and bush. In memory she can go down under the big tulip trees, past where Uncle Ambrose is hoeing in the garden and stand under the big cottonwood. Then a river boat comes by and Sue waves. A deep, rich whistle comes back and Sue pretends that the pilot is answering a little girl in a white sunbonnet lined with pink.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone

WHICH IS THE BIGGER?

This youthful horsewoman is all ready for her morning canter, with everything very correct, from riding coat to boots. Until she was introduced to Romeo, a champion St. Bernard dog, she had thought her Shetland pony quite big. Now she is not so sure; while Romeo, who has posed so often that he has become extremely bored at the sight of a camera, seems to consider that a pony that is no heavier than a dog is not worth even a glance.

The Adventures of Waddles.

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2.
YAY- BABE!
AT BAT YOU SEE A MIGHTY DRAKE, WHO SHOULD THE HOME-RUN RECORD BREAK.
3.
IN FACT YOU'LL FIND - EXCUSE THIS BOAST- NO BETTER TEAM FROM COAST TO COAST.
4.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I Know All About It!

PETI went to school because he was sent, but he didn't want to learn. When the teacher said to him, "You must study hard, Peti, for if you don't, you will be ignorant when you grow up!" Peti only laughed and said: "What's the good of learning? I'll go into a trade!"

And so he tossed the books behind the chimney and played at buttons with his neighbors. And the next day, instead of going to school, he took himself off to find a job.

He wandered and wandered till he found a job as a cobbler's boy.

"Drive the nails in carefully," the cobbler said to him, "and paste a sole inside—like this."

But Peti wouldn't pay attention. "I know all about it," he said, and started to cobble.

When the customer came to try on the boot, the nails ran into his foot, and when he tried to get the boot off, he couldn't, because Peti had put so much paste inside that it stuck.

"Get out!" cried the cobbler; and Peti had to take himself off to find another job.

He wandered and wandered till he found a job with a potter.

"Put the clay on the wheel like this," the potter said, "and then turn the wheel carefully . . ."

But Peti wouldn't look. "I know all about it," he said, and started to turn the wheel right away.

When the potter came to look, there was the clay splashed all over the floor, with nothing left on the wheel.

"Get out!" cried the potter, and Peti had to take himself off to find another job.

He wandered and wandered till he found a job as a tailor's apprentice.

"Here are some sleeves," the tailor told Peti. "Sew them in the armholes. And here is a pair of trouser legs which you must sew together."

But Peti wouldn't listen. "I know all about it," he said.

When the customer came to try on the suit, the trouser legs were in the place of the sleeves, and the sleeves were sewn together for trousers.

Next Peti found a place with a pastry cook.

"Work the dough like this," the pastry cook told him, "then put in a teeny-weeny pinch of yeast . . ."

But Peti wouldn't listen. "I know all about it," he said, and started to mix the dough right away.

He thought the dough would rise all the quicker if he put in plenty of yeast. When the pastry cook came to look, the dough was all over the place and Peti had to take himself off to find another job, this time as a carpenter's apprentice.

"Take the lathe like this," said the carpenter, "and plane this board, but only the surface . . ."

But Peti wouldn't learn. "I know all about it," he said.

* * *

When the carpenter came to look, the floor was littered with shavings, but almost nothing was left of the board.

"Get out!" cried the carpenter, and again Peti had to find another job. He wandered and wandered till he found a job with a fisherman on the river.

"Ship the oars like this," the fisherman said, "and haul the net carefully overboard . . ."

But Peti wouldn't listen. "I know all about it," he said, and pulled his end of the net overboard with a jerk.

Splash! Over went the boat, with the fisherman and Peti splashing about in the river.

"Get out!" cried the fisherman, and Peti had to take himself off and find another job.

He wandered and wandered till he found a job in a village store.

"Here's the salt and here's the sugar," the storekeeper explained. "These are nails, and these are herrings; here's the jam, and here's the cart-grease . . ."

But Peti wouldn't look. "I know all about it," he said, and started to serve the customers right away.

* * *

He mistook the plum jam for the cart-grease, and you may be sure that the man who greased his cartwheels with jam, and the little girl who spread cart-grease on her bread-and-butter, didn't like it.

"Get out!" cried the storekeeper.

This time Peti wandered and wandered till he was tired, but he couldn't find a job, so he sat down by the roadside and began to think.

"I put too much paste inside the boot; I made a mess of the potter's clay; I put the trousers where the sleeves should have been; I let the dough rise all over the place; I planed the board till it was all gone; I upset the boat; I mistook the cart-grease for the plum jam—oh dear, oh dear! It seems I don't know anything, after all. I think I'd better go back to school."

So back to school went Peti and started to learn to read and write. And since he had found out that everything gets upside down if you don't look and listen and learn when people explain things to you, he got top marks at the end of the year. And when he grew up and found a job, he really knew all about it.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Peter:

Your interesting story in the Monitor Mailbag made me want to write to you and tell you my history.

A few years ago, I found myself nobody's cat; I cannot think how this happened, for certainly, in my kitten-days, I must have been somebody's cat. Nevertheless, there came a time when I was all alone, with nothing to eat, and nowhere to sleep.

One evening, when things were in a very bad way with me; when hunger and a longing for home had made me a very sad little cat, I crouched in a garden for a little rest, and saw a lady drawing the curtains of a long casement window. The wish to be with her inside that house was so great that, forgetting any fear, I rushed to the window, stood on my back legs, and beat with my front paws on the glass.

What a sensible cat I was to have done that! The lady opened the windows to see who was tapping, and seeing me, said: "Oh, poor pussy, you do look hungry!"

After I had finished with the large saucer of food, and another of creamy milk, they looked so beautifully shiny that you would have thought they had been well washed.

I did not sleep that night in any odd corner out of doors; I purred myself to sleep on a nice cushion put in a quiet little room with a tiny door (just the size for a cat) leading into the garden.

The name by which the lady first called me—"Poor Pussy," has changed to "Amber Eyes" and "Lovely Pussy"; and now that I have grown so very large and fat, it sometimes is, "Dear Old Silky Bear"; but my real name is Huppim.

When first I came to live with the family, I am sorry to say that the wild life of a stray cat had made me so frightened and spiteful, that I scratched them. No, Peter, they did not hit me; they took the paw that had scratched, and stroking it kindly and gently, said, "Beautiful Pussy, we do love you!"

I felt so ashamed of my ways that I changed them; and instead of using my paws for scratching, I now use them for tapping the windows, rattling the handles of doors and for playing with the toys they give me.

My garden friends are a lovely golden-colored puss, and a black cat, so very much like me that I have great fun hiding behind bushes, while, in the twilight, my people, mistaking him for me, pick him up, and carry him into my bed! Of course he will not stay there, and then they have to bring him back into the garden, and look for me. How they laugh, and say to me, "You monkey!"

Oh, I am glad I tapped on that window, for I am a most important member of a family!"

Good-by, Peter; we are fortunate in having adopted people who know how to appreciate cats! Yours happily, Puss Huppim.

Coquille, Oregon

Dear Editor:

We enjoy the Mail Bag, Snubs, Waddles and Mr. Scroggins very much. How soon will Billy Bear wake up? We hope to have another story about Billy Bear and Robert Robert soon.

We live near the Pacific Ocean. Sometimes we go to the beach and play in the sand. We have two cats named Tommy and Tabby.

I am in the second grade and like reading, writing, music, and spelling best. I should like to correspond with anyone in any part of the world but I should like especially to hear from Holland.

Harriet Ann T.

[Billy Bear has been awake for several weeks, Harriet. Did you read "The Merry Behavior of Billy Bear" in the Children's Corner on April 14?—Ed].

Gary, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old, and should love to hear from girls my own age, especially someone living in the Pacific coast region.

I attend the Thomas A. Edison School in Gary and find my work in music, art, and speech the most interesting.

We have a number of pets which are great fun. We have two dogs, one named Benny, a stray dog, and Dusty, our own dog I also have a cat named Twinkle.

Will someone please write to me? I shall try to answer promptly and tell about the sand dunes and the steel mills at Gary. Kathleen F.

Speer's Ferry, Virginia

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and I live on a farm with my father and mother. I have a little sister, 5 years old, named Mary Jo. We have good times playing together after school hours. The game we like best to play is "Hopscotch."

Father raises sheep and cattle on his farm. We are near the Tennessee and Kentucky lines. The mountains are in the distance.

Speer's Ferry is a small village on Clinch River. It was named after a Mr. Speer who owned the ferryboat that took the people across the river many years ago. The stream is now spanned by a beautiful bridge.

I have a black and white cat named Tibby and a shepherd dog named Jack.

Love to all the Mail Baggers from Nan Edna W.

Indio, California

Dear Editor.

In Indio where I live there are large date gardens and there are cactus and fruit trees. I have never written to the Mail Bag before, although I read the Monitor. I wish to correspond with someone in Japan, China, Germany, France and Cuba who is interested in stamps. I am 10 years old and I go to the Coachella School. Stuart M.

A House Without a Roof

I think it would be nice to have
A house without a roof at all,
So you could look up to the sky
From rooms and passages and hall.

At breakfast time and lunch and tea
You'd have a ceiling all of blue,
With different patternings of clouds
And skimming birds right over you.

At supper-time you'd sit and eat
Beneath a roof of glowing pink,
And some of it would settle on
The bread you eat and milk you drink.

And when you lie in bed at night
Your ceiling would be full of stars,
And you could watch them till you slept
The Milky Way, Orion, Mars.

Why ever should we wear a lid
Right over us like this? and yet . . .
Perhaps it's best to have it so—
It's very cosy when it's wet!

—Joyce Lankester Brisley, in "Lambs'-Tails and Suchlike." (Philadelphia, David McKay Company.)

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The Home Forum

Dickens With and Without Tears

AN APPRECIATION of the novels of Charles Dickens has long been taken as a sure sign of a sound constitution and a healthy mind, despite the fact that a good case can be made for the opposite contention. (It would be amusing to discover, among other things, how many devout admirers of Dickens have read him at all since their childhood.) But a man feels safe when he has Dickens behind him, so to speak; he has laughed, and the laughter raised by Dickens is not the weapon of skepticism, but the very moisture of the cement of orthodoxy and optimism.

Still, it would be interesting to discover the truth about Dickens, whether he is still read by children and adults and how much; for classics suffer eclipse and nothing could be more different than the modern and mid-Victorian publics. He was, of course, exactly the right kind of classic to give to children: his humor of exaggeration, his pathos, his sentiment, his heavy moral fulminations and euphemistic evasions when he had somehow to get round the unmentionable, his crude black-and-white, vice-and-virtue melodrama are, or at any rate were, naturally adolescent. Compared with Fielding, who wrote in the heyday of a great tradition and culture which the flight to the towns of Dickens's time was rapidly destroying, Dickens was writing for a mentality younger and cruder in the scale of culture. He was writing for the childhood of a new age. One could not give Fielding to the immature. This is no disparagement of the genius of Dickens; it is merely to indicate the circumstances that condition him, whether he rise superbly above them in passages great for all time, or sink beneath them to have only a period interest.

* * *

In the strong belief that we *ought* to read Dickens, strange things have been done. Horrible people have abridged him for schools in the hope of alluring the child—who of all creatures has the art of skipping to perfection—to the complete works, an event which scarcely ever happens as a result of abridgments. The same short-sightedness has put *Gulliver's Travels* into the hands of children, which is a crime against Swift and human delight. Lately there has appeared an even more sinister book, entitled, *The Real David Copperfield*, by Robert Graves—an adaptation and abridgement of the novel for the modern reader. No longer, we are informed, are we to suffer the Dickens of tears, conventional evasions, and verbosity; but, instead, we are to have the book Dickens ought to have written and indeed really intended to write. If anyone wishes to know how much worse Dickens might have been, *The Real David Copperfield*, some two hundred merciful pages shorter than the original, will indicate our escape.

It is natural, of course, to wish that a great author had no faults. It is also superfluous. The one or two supposedly "perfect" novelists are among the least readable. Remove the faults of an author and, even if you have the skill, his virtues will also mysteriously languish. In *David Copperfield*, some of the scenes between David and Dora are admittedly excruciating and, as for Agnes—I cannot trust myself to speak about that model of feminine perfection; yet, incongruous as they may be, they are, it always seems to me, inevitable characters. The author who creates fantasies like Peggotty, Betsy Trotwood and Mr. Dick, not unnaturally repents and wishes, like all humorists, to remind one he is a serious man. Even novelists like to remind the public that they are "all, all honest men."

Mr. Graves's reply is that he is not trying to write the perfect *David Copperfield*, but to continue the unsustainend Fielding-like tone of the first chapter, before fear of Victorian convention, with which for protection and profit Dickens identified himself, intervened. Dickens, he says, set out to write a true autobiography. Then the custom of writing a novel in monthly parts tied an author down to situations which he could not revise but only bend against their natural development, because they were now public. He was driven on and on down the inexorable public path. He could not go back. He had burned his boats. The process, Mr. Graves points out, was the reverse of what we regard as artistic; and, writing thus under the public eye and not in the modern novelist's comparative solitude, he had to think more of the general public's demands and less of telling the truth as he had intended. He wrote at once too much and too little.

* * *

This is a shrewd and ingenious argument, sound enough in parts, but the fallacy underlying it is the assumption that Dickens could have written a true autobiography even if there had been no serialization nor convention to stop him. The answer is that Dickens was far from being a "truthful" writer. He was at once too imaginative and too defensive. His great characters are not true human beings, but fantastic and flat grotesques; they are escapes from reality or improvements upon it. True, he was not always æsthetically faithful to his world; but, if he threw out sops to his readers as a token of sound moral views, one sees that, for the moment at any rate, he believed in the sops himself.

So much the worse for Dickens, says Mr. Graves; but how fatal it is to assume a Dickens "facing the fact"—who was in the strict sense very little of an artist—is shown by the flatness of Mr. Graves's emendations. The unity of personality is broken. The wordy diluted style of which Mr. Graves complains is the natural vehicle for Dickens's diluted beings. To Dickens, verbal economy is ruinous. His whole genius is one of spinning human beings into fantastic webs and patterns, from a long-winded bobbin. And, if we admit that there ought, for example, to be a final meeting between David and Emily—which Dickens omitted—it is disastrous, as Mr. Graves's appalling, stilted chapter shows, to try and write it. We are even given Emily saying that the interview is just like a suppressed chapter in her life! Dickens was never quite as crude as that. It is not as if Mr. Graves had gone only for the faults; he has doctored some of the good things as well. One does not have to think Dickens sacred or perfect, to see how dull a dog emendations make him. One can only presume that Mr. Graves saw his cumbersome task as a funereal monument to all those misguided people who abridge the classics for the young, and to show how good unadulterated Dickens is. He writes, one imagines, to say *Good-Bye to All That* nonsense that the badness of Dickens matters; and to divert sorrow from the children who have not been led to read him when he is good and skip him when he is dull, to the more depressing lot of those who on strictly sensible antiseptic modern grounds might be condemned to face the facts of life in a *Real David Copperfield*.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

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The Shepherd: A Scene in the Lowlands of Scotland

Horace Greeley Comes to New York

Reaching Schenectady from Buffalo by line-boat—my sixth and last journey on "the raging canal"—I debarked about 6 p. m., and took the turnpike for Albany. I think a railroad between the two cities first and last named was completed soon afterward, but I believe not a mile of iron track was then operated in the state, if (in fact) anywhere in America, save the little affair constructed to freight granite from the quarry at Quincy, Mass., to Boston. Night fell when I was about halfway over; so I sought rest in one of the many indifferent taverns that then lined the turnpike in question, and was directed to sleep in an anteroom through which people were momently passing; I declined, and, gathering up my handful of portables, walked on. Half a mile farther, I found another tavern, not quite so inhospitable, and managed to stay in it till morning, when I rose and walked on to Albany. Having never been in that city before, I missed the nearest way to the dayboat, and when I reached the landing it was two or three lengths on its way to New York, having left at 7 a. m. I had no choice but to wait for another, which started at 10 a. m., towing a barge on either side, and reached, in twenty hours, the emporium, where I, after a good view of the city as we passed it down the river, was landed near Whitehall at 6 a. m.

New York was then about one-third of her present size; but her business was not one-fourth so great as now; and her real size—counting her suburbs, and considering the tens of thousands who find employment in and earn subsistence here, though sleeping outside of her chartered limits—was not one-fifth that of 1867. No single railroad pointed toward her wharves. No line of ocean steamers brought passengers to her hotels, nor goods to her warehouses, from any foreign port. In the mercantile world, her relative rank was higher, but her absolute importance was scarcely greater, than that of Rio Janeiro or San Francisco is today. Still, to my eyes, which had never till yesterday gazed on a city of even twenty thousand inhabitants, nor seen a sea-going vessel, her miles square of mainly brick or stone houses, and her furlongs of masts and yards, afforded ample incitement to a wonder and admiration akin to awe.

It was, if I recollect aright, the 17th of August, 1831. I was twenty years old the preceding February; tall, slender, pale, and plain, with ten dollars in my pocket, Summer clothing worth perhaps as much more; nearly all on my back, and a decent knowledge of so much of the art of printing as a boy will usually learn in the office of a country newspaper. But I knew no human being within two hundred miles, and my unmistakably rustic manner and address did not favor that immediate command of remunerating employment which was my most urgent need. However, the world was all before me; my personal estate, tied up in a pocket-handkerchief, did not at all encumber me; and I stepped lightly off the boat, and away from the detested hiss of escaping steam, walking into and up Broad Street in quest of a boarding-house.—From "Recollections of a Busy Life," by HORACE GREELEY. (New York: J. B. Ford & Co. 1869.)

The Indian Town of Taos

The northernmost of the Rio Grande villages is Taos. It is some miles east of the river at the foot of the Taos Mountains, a spur of the Sangre de Cristo range. For beauty of situation it could hardly be surpassed, and of this the Taos Indians are keenly aware. Back of the town is their sacred mountain. In front is their world, stretching westward to the Jemez range beyond the Rio Grande; a complete horizon of mesas, mountains, and hills encompassing a fertile valley—to the Indians an ideal world. It is a mistake to say that the Indian has no appreciation of beautiful scenes. . . .

Taos is among the most populous of the Pueblo villages, numbering upwards of six hundred, and the people among the most prosperous and virile of all the Indians of the Southwest. They have an abundance of fertile agricultural land, well watered by the mountain stream that flows through the town. Crops are all but certain. Fish and game are plentiful. Wild fruits abound in the valleys. It is not to be wondered at that these are among the most independent of all Pueblo people.

A century ago Taos was headquarters for the trapping industry of the Southwest. Its history is as picturesque as its location. It has during the last twenty years attracted artists from far and near, some of whom have painted the place and its people with rare understanding, some with no understanding at all, but their canvases have carried the fame and beauty of this remote little Indian town to the ends of the earth.—EDGAR L. HEWITT, D. Soc., LL.D., in "Ancient Life in the American Southwest." (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill, 1930).

Wanderlust

Chain of lamps like pearls,—
Road, leading into the night,
Let me go with you!

—MARGARET LAURIE SEAMAN, in "Roots of Understanding." (Dallas, Texas: The Kaleidograph Press.)

HERE is a Scottish shepherd. One can tell that he is from the Lowlands by the fine ewe standing by his side, while her newborn lamb peeps out from the plaid in which it is cradled. Had the group been taken in the Highlands, there would be little likelihood of a stone wall appearing in the picture and the sheep would have been one of the small, hardy black-faced breed, or one of the beautiful Highland sheep with great curling horns and thick fleece hanging to the ground.

It is a pleasant picture. All that is needed to make it complete is a dog, for a shepherd without a dog is like a bow without an arrow.

If sheep make little appeal to most people, the dogs with their sagacious ways are a source of unending interest. Robert Louis Stevenson tells the story of how a sheep dog was able to pick out from a strange flock two sheep that had somehow strayed and got lost, although the shepherd was unable to identify them. In the Island of Skye, where the distance between market and port is long, the drovers many times have to pass a night on their journey home. When the market is over, sometimes there will be more than one drove on the road together traveling in the same direction, and the dogs belonging to the various men are inclined to look upon each other with none too friendly an eye. Some years ago there was a certain inn (now transformed into an up-to-date hotel) where the drovers were accustomed to pass the night. Yet, however aggressive the dogs might be to each other during the day, when they were left in charge during the night, feuds were forgotten. Moreover, when the drovers took the road in the morning, each drove would invariably be found complete

The sagacity and affection of sheep dogs was shown by Don, a collie who lived on a farm in a remote part of the Western Highlands. He was a fine herd, but better than the flocks he loved the farmer's children. Now, at certain seasons, the shepherd had to take a flock of sheep to sell at a distant market and to buy lambs to bring home. The journey was a long one. Twenty-odd miles had first to be traveled on foot at the slow pace of the nibbling sheep, for flocks cannot be hurried, and the sheep were then shipped by boat to the market town. Arrived at the market, Don would faithfully stay with the shepherd until the last sheep was sold. Then nothing would hold him. What cared he that the shepherd had lambs to bring back; the sheep were his care, and he had waited until the last was gone. Now he was for home. How he knew, who can tell! The fact remains that he would board the right boat from among the herring drifters, cargo boats and pleasure steamers lying in the harbor; and, what is more, he would get off at the right landing place. The boat was hardly made fast to the pier before Don sprang ashore and was racing for home. Nor did he stop until he was once more back at the farm, where he knew that the children would give him a rapturous welcome.

The Balkans' Proudest Peasant

In the Belgrade National Theater the audience is sometimes almost as interesting as the stage, for it also contains costumed people—peasants in handmade moccasins, baggy breeches, wide copious belts and tight-fitting jackets, covered with figures made of braid, people such as have played leading rôles in Serbia's historical drama.

But you are not inclined to laugh at these "country cousins." They are not curiosities and not at all out of place. They watch plays from London, Prague, Paris and by native authors with much interest and sit unabashed beside friends and neighbors in white collars and patent leather shoes—whom they have no reason to envy, because their own native costumes are striking and impressive, with a good many flourishes and a decided swagger. A handsome youth looks more romantic and dashing in a good peasant outfit than in ordinary store clothes, and he carries himself on the main boulevards of Belgrade with much aplomb. He betrays no sign of an inferiority complex and his arch-toed moccasins and steepled fur cap make him stand out as much as if he were swinging along in a graceful military cape or wearing ambassadorial plumes.

The sidewalks do not hurt his feet and he feels at home amid the brilliant lights and rushing automobiles of his capital. For he is conscious of being the master of Serbia. His great-grandfather enthroned and dethroned kings. His family has always owned land and flocks, fields, woods and little orchards. He has been subject to the commands of no aristocracy nor to the restrictions of feudal lords. He has always been agile with a gun and skillful in the saddle. He is tall, lithe, strong, good looking and adventurous, everybody's neighbor, a lavish host and a merry entertainer.

He calls his ministers all by their first names. He likes to recount the times when the king visited his village. He expects immediately to be admitted to the home of his congressman. He has an opinion about every matter from war in the Far East to Marxism, though he may be illiterate. He is sociable and enjoys singing with friends in the coffee houses every holiday eve. He is fanatically loyal to his party, revels in elections and likes to play at running the state.

Loyal to the past, fond of old costumes, confident of the future, somewhat given to mild rebellions, attracted by partisan crusades, he is at home in the theater, savings bank or royal palace.

The Serb is one of the most agile, dignified, aggressive and independent of peasants and imposes his will on public affairs in his land. His will cannot be broken and he tolerates no government that persists in managing his affairs without his participation.

Helping the World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A time when serious world problems are causing concern to a large part of humanity, the individual is apt to feel sorely oppressed by a sense of his own impotence, seeing the seeming incapacity of even great statesmen to cope with the difficulties in the road to amicable relationships and world prosperity. The individual in the ordinary walks of life may feel there is little or nothing he can do to help clear these obstacles from mankind's pathway. Wearied in a vain attempt to acquire an enlightened outlook on social and political questions, he may become discouraged and slip into an unresisting attitude.

Such a sense of impotence is as insidious and wrong, when individually harbored, as when it would seek to render powerless the best efforts of governments. From it the individual, no less than governments, needs to be awakened to a renewed sense of responsibility which will quicken endeavor. He must learn to acknowledge the all-power of God, and to see that mankind may utilize spiritual power to an unlimited degree in the betterment of personal and world affairs. When one is in the slough of believing that men are helpless, whether he realizes it or not he is accepting the false argument that God, good, may become temporarily dormant or inactive.

"To be, or not to be," mused Hamlet. "To think, or not to think," says the wearied individual today. Yet neither "to be, or not to be" nor "to think, or not to think" is the question; but, What shall we think? Thinking characterizes mankind, and what men think determines in detail what their experiences shall be. "Keep thy heart with all diligence," said Israel's wise king; "for out of it are the issues of life."

Is it not, then, of paramount importance that the individual shall choose to add the weight of his right thinking to the scale seemingly so dangerously counterbalanced by thoughts of limitation, criticism, impatience, greed, resentment, contumely, and censoriousness? Christian Science teaches that, as man is the image and likeness of God, all Godlike qualities are man's by reflection; and they are available and may be utilized in the broadest sense in the conduct of human affairs. No one who resolutely seeks to receive from divine Mind the constructive thoughts of brotherliness, generosity, gratitude, justice, and loving coöperation, and to express them in daily words and deeds, need ever feel impotent. As he goes about his daily affairs, if he is persistently countering false beliefs with true ideas, thoughts of depression, lack, poverty, and misery with the upbuilding thoughts of the continuity of right, the ever-presence of all enduring good qualities, and the actuality of truth and loving-kindness, he is contributing his share of the true thinking whose healing currents inevitably bring harmony and prosperity. A simple, everyday opportunity for the exercise of scientific discernment between right and wrong thoughts is offered in the reading of newspapers and magazines. All should strive earnestly that in their reading and observation the rejection of the false pictures presented may be complete and the emphatic acceptance of what is constant and good may help to light a beacon of good for the world.

Every statement of spiritual truth is an indication of the power of God. In proportion as the thoughts to which he gives utterance are statements of the truth, are "Nay, nay," to all that would oppose itself to the supremacy of God, good, in world affairs, and "Yea, yea," to every vital and constructive idea that seeks for expression in the thoughts of men, every individual may align himself with this deific power, applying it in his own thinking, and thus assist in world betterment.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives this loving counsel to all in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." In this effective way we can rout the error of impotence, this enemy to our God-given right of conscious dominion and universal helpfulness. As masters of our thinking we can realize that every pure and honest thought goes out to bless and heal mankind, and that it can never be lost, for it is held in the infinitude of good. We can consider anew Paul's admonition to the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

ΒΟΗΘΕΙΝ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΟΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς καιρὸν καθ' ὃν σοβαρὰ προβλήματα τοῦ κόσμου προξενοῦν ἀνησυχίαν εἰς μέγα μέρος τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, τὸ ἄτομον ἔχει κλίσιν νὰ αἰσθάνεται ὀδυνηρῶς στενοχωρημένον ἀπὸ μίαν αἴσθησιν τῆς ἰδίας αὐτοῦ ἀνικανότητος, βλέπον τὴν φαινομένην ἀνικανότητα ἔτι καὶ τῶν μεγάλων πολιτικῶν νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσουν τὰς δυσκολίας εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὰς φιλικὰς σχέσεις καὶ τὴν εὐημερίαν τοῦ κόσμου. Τὸ ἄτομον εἰς τὰ συνήθη στάδια τοῦ βίου πιθανὸν νὰ αἰσθάνεται ὅτι εἶναι ὀλίγον ἢ τίποτε τὸ ὁποῖον δύναται νὰ κάμῃ ὅπως βοηθήσῃ ἵνα καθαρίσῃ τὰ προσκόμματα ταῦτα ἀπὸ τὴν ἀτραπὸν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. Βεβαρημένον ἀπὸ μίαν ματαίαν ἀπόπειραν νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ μίαν πεφωτισμένην ἄποψιν τῶν κοινωνικῶν καὶ πολιτικῶν ζητημάτων, δυνατὸν νὰ ἀποθαρρυνθῇ καὶ ὀλισθήσῃ εἰς μίαν μὴ ἀντιστάσεως στάσιν.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Sharp Bulge In Stocks Invites Profit-Taking

Trading Facilities Taxed by Huge Volume of Business

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—The rush of funds into stocks and staples rolled up new high price levels for 1933 today, and trading in shares was again at a furious pace, taxing exchange facilities.

The advance encountered heavy profit-taking, however, and shares, after rising 1 to 4 points in leaders receded somewhat from the best, a few dipping slightly under Saturday's close. The list surged up under leadership of industrials at the start, eased off, then came up again with rails in the van in the middle of the day, only to ease off from the best again.

Industrials turned somewhat irregular in the late dealings, while rails firmed. Metal shares lagged with U. S. Smelting and Cerro de Pasco Copper losing a point or more each.

Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Corn Products and National Steel were off major fractions to a point.

Among the carriers Santa Fe was up 3 points. Other advances of 1 to 2 were shown in U. S. Steel common and preferred, American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson and Public Service of New Jersey.

Turnover approximated 6,500,000 shares.

Short Covering

A sharp drop in dollar exchange in the early dealings served to fan again the speculative fires in shares and staples. Short covering Saturday and today was reported in substantial volume in shares, by traders who had played for a sharp technical reaction last week. The latest impetus to the markets was evidently the Senate acceptance of the farm relief-inflation measure, with assertions by congressional leaders that the bill should become law by the end of the week.

Usually well-informed quarters in Wall Street, however, felt that the Administration would scarcely take any drastically inflationary steps for some time, if at all. Early open market operations by the Federal Reserve Bank were anticipated, but the authority to reduce the gold content of the dollar was believed here to be a power which would not be used, at least pending decisions at the world economic conference. Selling of the dollar was regarded as chiefly speculative, and foreign exchange experts said this might lead to a sharp rebound in it.

Business news continued to provide much encouragement. Some conservative commission house quarters still called attention to the fact that current share prices had reached levels abnormally high in relation to earnings, but some said buyers seemed willing to discount expected improvement some six or eight months in advance. Steel production was expected to cross 30 per cent of capacity this week. Santa Fe reported 23,762 cars of freight handled last week, not only above the 21,859 handled in the previous week, but topping the 22,660 in the like week of 1932. The price of copper advanced another ¼ of a cent a pound to 6¾ cents, the highest in many months.

Foreign Bonds Strong

Secondary bonds again turned upward today, but highest grade corporation maturities sagged under inflationary uncertainties.

At the same time United States Government securities, reflecting expectation that an extensive open market policy would be inaugurated soon by the Federal Reserve System, held to a narrow range with some of them showing small fractional gains.

Some foreign issues jumped forward with the more speculative domestic groups. Marseilles, Bordeaux and Lyons 6s were up more than 9 points each, French 7½s and Argentine 6s advanced around 2 points each, and British 5½s moved up more than a point.

While profit-taking flurries pared the gains in a number of domestic loans, advances of 1 to 3 or more points were well scattered throughout the list. Better business news from all parts of the country, as well as inflation talk, was believed by investment houses to have brought renewed demand for low and medium-priced mortgages.

The principal corporation gainers included some issues of Alleghany Corp., American & Foreign Power, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Chile Copper, Erie, Goodyear, International Telephone, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, Postal Telegraph, Southern Pacific, Southern, Warner Bros., Western Union and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Declines of fractions to more than a point were suffered by some bonds of American Telephone, Santa Fe, Detroit Edison, Duquesne Light, Northern Pacific, Standard Oil of New York, Consolidated Gas and many others of the so-called "gilt-edge" type.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.72¼	.72¼	.69⅞	.70⅛—	¾
July	.72½	.73	.71	.71½—	⅞
September	.74	.74	.72	.72¼—	⅜
	Corn				
May	.35⅞	.36¼	.35	.35½+	⅛
July	.38⅛	.38⅞	.37⅝	.38⅛	...
September	.41	.41	.39½	.40 —	¼
	Oats				
May	.24½	.24⅝	.24⅛	.24⅛—	⅛
July	.24½	.24⅝	.24⅛	.24⅛—	⅛
September	.25⅛	.25⅛	.24⅛	.24⅜—	⅛
	Lard				
May	5.55	5.55	5.45	5.50 —	.05
July	5.80	5.80	5.60	5.60 —	.10
September	5.97	5.97	5.67	5.75 —	.10

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.60⅞	.59	.59½	...
July	.62¾	.60¾	.60¾	...
September	.65	.62⅛	.62⅜	...

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 1	Last Apr. 29
80	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	11000	62½	60	60½	59⅞
27⅝	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	51000	28⅜	26½	26½	26½
5	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
71⅛	48	4	Detroit Edison	800	60½	57	60½	56½
37½	17½	1	Diamond Matcho	2200	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	22
28⅛	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	300	28½	28⅛	28½	28½
18½	12	1†	Dome Mines	10300	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
17⅛	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	300	16⅞	16	16¼	16
14⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	7000	15	14⅛	15	14½
11	6¾	..	Dresser A	200	13	13	13	11
6	2½	..	Dresser B	500	6½	7	7	5½
53¼	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	101500	55	53	54	53¼
106	97⅛	6	du Pont deb	300	100	99¼	99¼	...
			—E—					
5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2400	5⅜	4⅛	5	5¼
65	46	3	Eastman Kodak	66	63⅜	63⅜	64¼	65
8⅝	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	7100	9¼	8½	9	8⅝
30⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	49500	19⅝	17⅜	18½	18⅝
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	100	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5900	7⅞	7	7½	7⅛
30⅛	14	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	3200	15½	13⅞	15½	13½
18¼	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1800	13⅝	12¼	13½	12
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	2100	35	34½	34¾	35
43	26	3	Elk Horn Coal	410	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	50	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅝
35	15	5½	Engineers Pub S	800	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6
11	6½	1	Engineers PS ww	400	24¾	22¾	22¾	...
7⅞	3¾	..	Equitable Off Bldg	500	10	8¾	10	...
6⅞	3¾	..	Erie RR	1600	7⅞	6¾	7½	6½
7⅞	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	9¾	8¼	9¾	7⅞
3¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	5½	5½	5½	...
			—F—					
5	1	..	Fairbanks pf	30	5	3¼	5	2½
6½	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	6⅛	6	6	5¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Fashion Park	300	1½	1½	1½	...
10¼	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	...
2¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	800	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
3½	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	1000	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	2⅝
18½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
20⅜	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1500	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	19½
18⅜	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	10200	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17¼
64	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	1000	64	62¼	62½	62½
59⅛	43	2½	First Nat Stores	3500	59⅞	59¼	59¼	59¼
97	80	6	Florsheim S pf	200	85	85	85	...
7⅝	2½	..	Follansbee B	1000	7⅝	7⅛	7½	7
9	6½	..	Food Mach	400	8½	8	8	...
12	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	4000	12	11¼	11⅜	11½
23¾	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1400	23	22¼	22¼	22
5⅝	2	..	Foundation	1200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	4¼
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	1200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
108	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	500	108	108	108	...
30½	16½	2	Freeport Texas	8000	31	29	30¼	28¾
			—G—					
1⅜	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
9	6½	..	Gamewell	70	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	...
7⅜	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	2000	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	6⅝
65	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	300	65	65	65	...
24¼	13¼	1	Gen Am Tk Car	9500	24¼	23½	23½	23¼
11½	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1000	11½	10⅛	10⅜	10¾
18⅛	13	2	Gen Baking	5500	18⅞	18	18	18⅜
4⅝	2½	..	Gen Bronze	500	4½	4	4¼	3⅝
3½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	700	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
6	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	500	6	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
12⅜	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	550	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11½
20⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	150000	20⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
12	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
32⅝	21	1.10	Gen Foods	30500	32⅜	32⅛	32½	31⅞
1½	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	1000	1	⅞	1	¾
	½	.30	*Gen G&E 8% B	50	¾	¾	¾	...
31½	24½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	200	31½	31½	31½	...
56¼	35½	3	Gen Mills	4500	56¼	54¼	54¾	54⅞
98	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	300	97	93⅞	93⅞	...
22⅜	10	1	Gen Motors	450500	22⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21
83	66½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1500	83	80	82	80
3½	2⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	...
3¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25⅛	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1500	25⅝	24	24⅝	24⅝
1⅛	⅜	..	Gen Realty	4500	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
10¼	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	500	9	8½	9	...
3½	2½	..	Gen Refractories	1500	3½	3⅛	3½	7½
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	10500	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
75	47¼	5	Gillette S R pf	1500	51	50	51	...
2⅜	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	4500	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅜
13½	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	1000	13½	12½	12½	...
8½	3¾	..	Glidden	1000	8½	7½	7¾	7¼
7⅝	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
20¼	12	1.20	Gold Dust	18500	20¼	19½	19½	19½
10¼	3	..	Goodrich	45500	10¼	9⅝	10	9⅝
24½	9	..	Goodrich pf	800	24½	22¼	24½	20½
61	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	1800	61	60	60	59
13¾	7⅛	..	Goodyear Shk Hos	500	12½	11½	11½	11¾
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	22700	2⅜	2	2¼	2
9⅞	2⅞	..	Granby	2400	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9½
8¾	3⅜	..	Grand Union	3800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
34½	22½	3	Grand Un pf	500	28	27½	27½	27
29½	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	1000	20⅛	18⅝	20	27⅞
16⅝	4¾	..	Great Mior pf	19500	16⅝	15¾	16⅛	15¾
9⅜	5¼	..	Great Nor Ore	5000	9¼	9	9¼	9
20	7	..	Great West Sug	10000	20	19½	19½	19
103⅞	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	98½	98½	98½	39½
1¼	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2⅜	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	500	2½	2	2	2
7½	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	600	7½	7	7½	7½
20¾	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	1000	20¾	18¾	20¾	18
			—H—					
28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	27½	27¾	27½	...
3	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2200	3	2⅞	3	2¾
3⅜	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
3⅛	2½	..	Hamilton Watch	100	3	3	3	...
55	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	70	57	55	57	55
13½	6½	..	Harbison Walker	700	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	12
1⅜	⅞	..	Hartman Corp A	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
20	8⅜	..	Hartman Corp B	1000	3⅜	⅞	⅞	⅞
3	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	300	1½	1½	1½	...
17	3¼	..	Havana El pf	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1000	13¼	..	Hayes Body	1000	13¼	11½	11½	11½
3800	24½	23½	Hercules Powder	3800	24½	23½	24½	23½
10	91¾	91½	Hercules Powd pf	10	91¾	91¾	92	...
1600	55¾	54	Hershey Choc	1600	55¾	54	54½	54
1000	81	80	Hershey Choc pf	1000	81	80	80	78
300	5	5	Holland Furnace	300	5	5	5	5
1000	185¾	180	Homestake Min	1000	185¾	180	185	180
500	2⅞	2⅝	Houdaille Her B	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	...
4400	20⅜	18⅞	Houston Oil	4400	20⅜	18⅞	19½	18¼
3500	4⅜	4	Houston Oil new	3500	4⅜	4	4	3⅞
700	17½	16½	Howe Sound	700	17½	16	16½	16
1000	13⅞	13	Hudson & Man	1000	13⅞	13	13⅜	12⅞
300	28	27½	Hud & Man pf	300	28	27½	28	27½
1000	7¾	7¼	Hudson Motor	1000	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅛
7200	3⅞	3⅜	Hupp Motors	7200	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—I—					
18⅜	8½	..	Ill Central	10300	18	17¼	17½	17
21½	16	..	Ill Central pf	300	21	21	21	...
38¼	31	..	Ill Central LL	50	36½	36½	36½	...
200	¼	..	Indian Motor	200	¼	¼	¼	...
46½	24	2	Indus Rayon	16000	46¾	44¾	45	45¼
49½	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	5900	40¾	39¼	39½	38⅞
28¼	12	..	Inland Steel	3900	28¼	26	26	25¾
5	2	.15	Inspiration Con	1000	5	4½	4⅝	4¼
3⅜	1¾	..	Insuranshare Del	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
2½	1¼	..	Insuranshare Md	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	1¾
7¼	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	2000	6½	6	6	6⅛
1⅝	⅝	..	Intercon Rub	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
6	2½	..	Interlake Iron	5000	6	5	5	4¼
2½	¾	..	Int Agr Corp	500	2	2	2	...
114	75¾	.6	Int Business M	2600	114	110½	112	111
4¾	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	800	4¾	4½	4⅜	4⅜
17½	6¾	..	Int Cement	11500	17½	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	1¾	..	Int Combustion	300	½	½	½	½
3	1¾	..	Int Combus pf	200	3	3	3	3
34½	13¾	.60	Int Harvester	85000	34½	32⅝	33½	32
97½	80	7	Int Harvester pf	600	97¼	97¼	97¼	...
6½	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	4600	5⅜	5	5¼	4¾
3½	1¼	..	Int Mer Marine	1500	3½	2¾	3¼	...
15	6¾	..	Int Nickel	120500	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
69	72	7	Int Nickel pf	500	89	89	89	...
1½	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
3	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow B	300	¾	¾	¾	...
1½	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	1200	½	½	½	...
2	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	1000	4	3	4	3⅜
8	4¼	..	Int Rys C A	50	8	8	8	...
2	1⅛	..	Int Rys C A ct	10	2	2	2	...
21¼	13¾	1½	Int Salt	1700	23¾	20¾	22¾	20¼
41	24¾	2	Int Shoe	8000	41	39⅞	40⅞	39⅞
31¾	22	..	Int Silver	4800	29	27¾	28½	29
50	24½	..	Int Silver pf	10	45⅜	44	44	...
13	5½	..	Int Tel & Tel	128500	12¼	11½	11⅝	11¾
3½	1⅝	..	Interstate Dept S	300	3½	3	3⅜	2½
2½	1	..	Iowa Central	60	1	1	1	1½
			—J—					
36½	23	3	Jewel Tea	1500	36½	34⅞	36½	35
28¾	12¼	..	Johns Manville	19000	28¾	26¾	28	26¾
62	42	..	Johns Man pf	120	61¾	59⅞	61¾	61
62	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	30	62	60	62	60
			—K—					
12	6½	..	Kan C South	2700	11⅜	10¾	11¼	...
16	12	2	Kan C South pf	200	15	15	15	...
5⅞	2⅜	..	Kaufmann D St	2200	5½	5¼	5½	5
12½	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	7100	12½	11⅞	12¼	11⅜
2⅞	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	2700	2⅞	2½	2¾	2⅝
15¼	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6%	2100	15¼	14¾	15¼	14⅜
6½	3⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	6900	6½	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
80	30	6	Kendall Co pf	30	48	50	48	...
17⅜	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	48100	17⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16½
10	5⅞	..	Kimberly Clark	200	10	10	10	9⅝
9¼	4⅝	..	Kinney pf	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
10¾	5½	..	Kresge	21000	10	9½	9¾	9⅜
30	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	31200	29⅝	28¼	28½	28¼
			—L—					
4	3	..	Lane Bryant	100	4	4	4	...
8½	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	4100	8½	7½	7¾	8
11	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	400	11	11	11	...
1¾	⅝	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
3⅜	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
15	8¾	..	Lehigh Val RR	4700	15	14	14½	14
59	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	3800	59	57⅜	59	57
12¾	4¼	..	Libbey-Owens-F	9100	12¾	11⅝	12	12
17½	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	1700	17½	16⅝	17¼	16¾
18½	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	4700	18½	17	17⅞	16½
9⅞	6¾	.40	Link-Belt	1200	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9
19½	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	5100	19½	17⅞	18¼	19¼
21½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	7900	16¼	15⅜	15¾	15½
56½	35	6½	Loew's pf	400	50½	50	50⅞	...
8½	1¾	..	Loft Inc	1200	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	...
36⅞	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles2Bisc	4100	36⅞	36	36¼	35½
19⅜	13½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	1000	18½	17⅜	18¼	18½
40⅞	21¼	..	Louisville & N	21000	40⅞	38⅝	39¼	39½
1¼	⅝	..	Louisiana AR	100	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
9	4	..	Ludlum Steel	1600	9	8½	8¾	8⅜
			—M—					
23½	13	3	McCall Corp	1400	23½	22	23½	22
3	3	..	McCrory Stores	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
21	21	..	McCrory pf	200	4	3½	3½	3½
3⅞	3	..	McGraw-Hill	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
75	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	4500	75	73¼	74	74½
26½	18	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	7900	25¾	24½	24¾	25¼
1	¼	..	McLellan Stores	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
14¾	13½	1	Mack Trucks	7100	29¼	27½	28	28½
53¾	24½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	5700	53¾	52½	52¾	50
3¾	1⅜	..	Madison Sq Gar	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
12½	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	700	12½	11¾	11¾	12½
2	⅞	..	Mallinson	800	2	1¾	1¾	...
3⅞	¾	..	Manati Sugar	620	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7⅝	3	..	Manati Sug pf	120	7¼	6½	6½	6
5	1½	..	Mandel Bros	330	5	4	5	3¼
11¾	6	..	Man Elv mg	2700	10	9⅝	10	10⅛
10¾	5⅜	..	Man Shirt	600	10⅜	10	10⅜	9¾
11⅜	5¼	.80	Marine Mid	1700	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
3¾	1⅞	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
11⅞	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	1900	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜
1	½	..	Marmon Motor	3400	¾	¾	¾	¾
10¼	4¼	..	Marshall Field	4200	10¼	9¾	10¼	8½
23¼	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	10200	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	21⅝
108	100¼	7	Mathieson Alk pf	30	105	106	106	105
23½	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	3500	23½	22	23½	21
2½	1½	..	Maytag	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
			—N—					
26	13	..	Nash Chat StL	900	26	24½	24¾	25
17⅜	11½	..	Nash Motors	2100	17⅜	16½	16½	16⅜
3¾	1½	..	Nat Acme	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
2½	1½	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	2½	2½	2½	...
48	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	19700	49	47¾	48¾	47¾
14½	5½	..	Nat Cash Reg	8900	14½	13¾	14⅜	13⅜
18⅜	10½	2	Nat Dairy Prod	71000	18⅜	18½	18½	17⅞
5	1¼	..	Nat Dept S pf	1600	2½	2½	2½	2½
9¼	5	..	Nat Enam & St	400	9¼	8½	9¼	...
90	43¼	5	Nat Lead	200	89¾	89	89¾	90
15¼	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	31900	13⅛	11⅞	13	11¾
⅜	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
37½	15	.50	Nat Steel	31000	37½	35¾	36	37½
7	4	..	Nat Supply	1400	7	6½	6⅝	...
26	17	..	Nat Supply pf	200	26	25	26	...
8½	3¾	..	Nat Surety	2600	2¾	1¾	1¾	3¾
18⅝	6½	.60	Nat Tea	19100	18⅝	18	18⅝	17½
3	1	..	Neisner Bros	200	3	3	3	...
8¼	4	..	Nevada Cons Cop	1400	8¾	8¼	8½	8½
2⅝	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	2000	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅝
5¼	2	..	Newton Steel	1400	5½	3⅜	3¾	5½
13	6⅛	..	NY Air rake	400	12½	12	12½	11¾
26⅝	14	..	NY Central	81000	26⅜	24⅝	25½	24⅝
4½	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	1000	3¾	3½	3⅝	...
10¼	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	2100	5⅛	4	4½	3½
7½	5	..	NY Dock	100	7½	7½	7½	6
120	100	5	NY & Harlem	340	118½	111	118½	109¾
1½	½	..	NY Investors	400	1	⅝	⅝	½
20¼	11⅜	..	NY NH & H	51000	20¼	17¾	18½	17⅝
30¾	18	..	NY N H & H pf	300	30½	28½	29½	27½
12⅞	7⅝	..	NY Shipbldg	10100	12½	11⅜	11½	11¼
8½	1¾	.10	NY Shipbldg pf	8100	11¾	11	11½	10⅞
69½	31	7	NY Shipbldg pf	10	60	64	64	63
110	93½	7	NY Steam 7%	70	96	96	96	95
101	80	6	NY Steam 6%	50	83	82	82	...
25½	17⅝	1.10e	Noranda M	17000	24¾	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
142½	111½	8	Norfolk & West	1400	142½	140	142	140
83½	77	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	77	77	77	...
31¼	15¼	8a	North American	81000	23½	22½	23	22

Financial: News and Comment

Sharp Rise In Most Sections Of Steel Trade

Operations at 29 Per Cent Capacity—Prices Up and Orders Flow In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Improvement in the steel industry may be regarded as spectacular by comparison with the many dull months which have elapsed during the present business slump. The rate of operations averages close to 29 per cent of capacity for the country as a whole.

In the Youngstown district, steel orders placed last week have been the best in three years, consisting largely of automobile steel, tin plate and various forms of flat steel.

For the first time in four years the pace is greater than at the corresponding date of the preceding year. The larger volume of business has been due in part to receipt of more orders for manufactured goods involving steel as the raw material and in part to the belief that steel prices will receive a general advance.

Prices Advance

So far three major finished steel items have been marked up, most of the changes originating in the Chicago district. Galvanized sheets were the first to have been raised two weeks ago, and the higher prices have become general.

During the last week hot-rolled strip steel was marked up by two Chicago steel makers, and this advance is being followed by makers in other districts. At the close of the week a maker of hot and cold-rolled sheets announced an advance of $2 to $3 a ton, and this will probably become general.

First quarter financial statements of leading steel companies revealed that losses were at least no greater than during the first quarter of the preceding year. It is recognized that profits could be made in the steel industry at present price levels at operations averaging 30 to 40 per cent of capacity.

Of course steel-making costs have increased slightly in the last few weeks. Thus steel makers are paying about 25 per cent more for the scrap which they load into open-hearth furnaces than they paid a month ago.

Tin-Plate Makers Active

Some steel plants are working at full capacity, principally the makers of tin plate. A maker of steel hoops, who was working at 16 per cent of capacity at the beginning of the month, ended April at 50 per cent.

The miscellaneous demand for steel, which is the backbone of steel consumption, has perhaps shown the most improvement. This is reflected in better demand from the jobbers. The latter in turn have been ordering liberally from the steel mills.

The railroads are scrapping old equipment quite rapidly now because of the higher prices available for old material. This scrapping means a revival of purchasing of new equipment before long.

A week ago it was being predicted that April automobile production would be around 150,000 units, but more recent estimates have advanced this to 200,000 cars and trucks, the largest output in many months. The automobile makers continue to be the largest single class of steel buyers.

Building steel, which was the backbone of demand during more early days of the slump, has been relegated to the background and not much is expected in this line for a few months.

Pig iron demand continues fairly brisk. The largest inquiry in the country involves 10,000 tons of Messemer iron which is to be used in steel making, the largest inquiry for a steel-making iron for many months. Basic pig iron has been advanced 50 cents a ton in the Pittsburgh district.

Nonferrous Metal Prices

Nonferrous metals have been steadier in price, following the sharp advances of preceding weeks. Only copper and lead are holding to their 1933 high, other metals having receded a trifle.

Copper continues to strengthen and work higher in price, quotations at the end of the week having been 6½ to 6¾c a pound.

The much-talked-of curtailment in copper production during the summer is beginning to take shape. The Phelps Dodge Corporation is to produce 3,000,000 pounds monthly instead of 4,000,000 pounds previously.

The better copper demand of recent days was due to a sharp improvement in the demand for brass products. One of the large brass makers in turn covered their requirements of refined copper.

Silver, of course, continues in the public eye more than other metals because of the many plans sponsored at Washington for remonetizing the metal.

London Exchange Holiday

LONDON, May 1—The stock market was closed today on account of a holiday.

Unusual Gain For Commodity Prices

Washington, May 1

WHOLESALE commodity prices during the latest week showed the largest weekly gain in several years, according to the index of the National Fertilizer Association. This index advanced 11 points. During the preceding week there was a gain of three points, and two weeks ago there was also an upturn of three points.

The index has therefore advanced 17 points during the latest three weeks. This is perhaps the largest continuous gain in more than two years.

Dollar Fluctuates Erratically Today In Foreign Markets

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—The American dollar weakened in an erratically fluctuating exchange market today. Opening at $3.89 to the pound, as against Saturday's close of $3.84¾, it recovered a bit to $3.87 only to weaken again to $3.90.

Inflation amendments in the United States and the farm bill brought offerings of dollars under which the rate weakened from Saturday's $3.84 to the pound to $3.94. The close was $3.93½.

The French franc was active, opening at 85 francs, 43 centimes to the pound, strengthening to 84.80 and later weakening to 85.06.

PARIS, May 1 (AP)—The United States dollar closed at 21.30 francs today, a loss in value of 1.15 francs since Saturday's close.

TOKYO, May 1 (Monday) (AP)—Saturday's weakness of the dollar in New York reacted on today's Tokyo quotations. The Yokohama Specie Bank's official rate opened at 23⅜, soon rose to 23¾ and then there was selling at 24¼.

The buying market was inactive, operators evidently awaiting New York's Monday quotations.

ROME, May 1 (AP)—The American dollar experienced another drop here today, falling to 16 lire and just below, as compared to 17.25 on Saturday. The bankers say that the market is stagnant, there being no demand for dollars.

Net of Federated Department Stores

For the year ended Jan. 31, 1933, Federated Department Stores, Inc., reports net profit after depreciation, interest and federal taxes of $1,763,263.

After dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiaries and proportion of net profit applicable to minority interests in common stocks of subsidiaries, net available for dividends was $564,056, equal to 62 cents a share on 907,141 shares of capital stock.

This compares with 1932 net profit of $2,727,317, and with net for dividends of $1,246,594, equal to $1.37 a share. Share earnings in 1931 year were $2.34 and in 1930 $3.18.

Net sales were $84,951,226, a decline of 19.3 per cent from $105,309,440 in 1932 year.

Seek Standard Medium For English in Business

Basic English—the English language in 850 words—is being considered as a standard medium for communication by some of the country's leading men in engineering, and other branches of science, according to Mr. Richardson Wood, a member of the Wall Street staff of J. Walter Thompson Company, writing in the current issue of Review of Reviews and World's Work.

Mr. Wood calls attention to the need for an international language for trade, financial and political purposes and for a fixed international form in science, engineering, trade and all branches of business.

Adherents to the principles of basic English point to President Roosevelt's recent radio discussion of the banking situation as evidence of what can be accomplished by way of brevity without sacrificing clarity of meaning.

"Basic English," Mr. Wood asserts, "is so simple and so much needed that it is only a question of time before it comes into general use as a second language."

Canadian Employment Off

OTTAWA, May 1 (AP)—Employment in Canada during March showed a seasonal decline, but the drop was smaller than in the like month in 1932, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports on the basis of returns of 7975 firms, each having 15 or more employees. They had 698,544 employees April 1, compared with 706,858 on March 1.

Gold Regulations Issued

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Regulations governing the distribution of gold to industries having legitimate uses for it were issued today by the Treasury a few hours before the expiration of the time set for all gold other than small individual sums to be turned in to the Government.

Investment World Rivets Attention On 'Gold Clause'

Holders of French Obligations Offered Three Forms of Payment

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—With gold payments prohibited under presidential edict, wide attention was focused today on the first announcement of how payments will be made to holders of gold bonds.

The "gold clause," an important part of the indenture of most foreign and domestic bonds, states that interest and principal are payable in gold of standard weight and value.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on behalf of the French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles, announced that in view of the impossibility of obtaining gold coin for payment here of the semiannual interest due today on the municipal exterior loans of 1919, 15-year 6 per cent gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1934, holders are offered the option of the following three forms of payment:

1. Payment will be made here in United States currency upon presentation of the May 1 coupons at the office of the bankers, who are American paying agents.

2. Payment will be made in United States currency in New York at the dollar equivalent of French francs at gold parity of exchange, 25.52 francs for each dollar of coupons, the dollar equivalent to be computed by the paying agents on the basis of their average buying rate in New York for exchange on Paris on the day such coupons are presented.

3. Payment will be made in francs in Paris at the gold parity of exchange, 25.52 francs a dollar, upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Banque de Paris et Des Pays-Bas.

The obligors reserve the right to revoke the offer at any time without notice, it was announced.

The New York Clearing House Association informed member banks that counsel for the association had suggested, with reference to the collection and payment of bonds and coupons, that current funds be used as usual, where no special instructions are received: that a messenger making a demand for payment in gold sign a statement to the effect that payment in gold was refused, and that refusal should be based upon the fact that existing government regulations do not permit payment in the metal.

North American Net Off Sharply in Year

North American Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31 net of $13,964,663 after taxes, interest, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interests, etc., equivalent after 6 per cent preferred dividends to $1.63 a share on 7,441,771 average number of no-par shares of common outstanding during the period, compared with $23,163,141 or $3.16 a share on 6,744,483 average number of shares of common in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Based on common outstanding at the close of the period, net for the $8,408,378 after charges, or $5.19 a after preferred dividends, to $1.57 a share on 7,718,388 common shares, compared with $3.05 on 6,995,414 common shares a year before.

United Gas Improvement First Quarter Earnings

The United Gas Improvement Company and subsidiaries report for the three months ended March 31, 1933, net income after all charges, applicable to capital stocks, of $8,751,346, compared with $9,789,539 in the like period of 1932. After deducting $956,520 dividends on $5 preferred stock, the balance in the first quarter this year of $7,794,826 was equal to 33½ cents a share on the common stock. A year ago, for the first quarter, the balance after preferred dividends was $8,833,023, equal to 38 cents a common share.

For the 12 months ended March 31 this year the company reports balance after preferred dividends of $30,520,037, equal to $1.31 a common share, compared with a balance in the previous 12 months of $33,358,361, equal to $1.43 a common share.

West Indies Steamship Company Earnings Rise

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines and subsidiaries report for February a net income of $188,960, after depreciation, taxes and charges, compared with a net income of $35,543 in February, 1932.

For the first two months of 1933 the net income amounted to $188,078, compared with a net loss of $15,356 in the first two months of the previous year.

Pacific Tin Corporation Loss

Pacific Tin Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $5928 after taxes, compared with a net loss of $8086 in 1931, prepared upon what is known as a cash basis. Profit and loss deficit Dec. 31 was $23,573, compared with a profit and loss deficit of $17,645 at close of 1931.

Copper Prices Advance

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Sales of copper in the domestic market at 6¾ cents a pound, up ¼ cent from recent levels, were reported today. The market was described as firm at that quotation. Substantial tonnages for nearer month delivery were said to have been sold by one producer at 6¾ cents.

Certain-Teed Products

Certain-Teed Products Corporation and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $631,506 after interest, depreciation and depletion, which compares with loss of $511,937 in the first quarter of 1932 and net loss of $233,892 in the first quarter of 1931.

Canadian Carloadings

OTTAWA, May 1—Carloadings of Canadian railroads for the week ended April 22 totaled 34,186 cars, an increase of 4020 over the previous week. The index number rose to 59.44 from 57.34.

Commodity and Stock Markets Anticipate Start of Inflation

Public Parting With Currency for Equities and Tangible Goods—Hope Expressed President Will Not Need to Use All His New Powers

The Week in Review

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—Markets through the country churned with enthusiasm on Saturday. Their action celebrated the Senate's approval of the inflation bill the previous evening. Apparently the public, after watching the markets ease off for a whole week, had jumped in. Commodities and secondary, or speculative, bonds were also buoyant after a week of trading consolidation.

The session closed one of the liveliest months in market history. April witnessed the addition of $6,500,000,000 to the quoted values of American industries. Let me tabulate the advance of a few selected stocks: United States Steel, 19¼; Allied Chemical & Dye, 17½; American Smelting & Refining, 16½; American Sugar Refining, 16⅜; Corn Products, 18½; Dupont, 19¼; R. H. Macy, 18½; United Fruit, 13⅜; American Tel. & Tel., 11½.

Did these advances occur because industry has been selling more goods? In part, yes. Steel capacity, for instance, finished the month at 29 per cent. On April 1 the ratio was only 14 per cent. But in general, business improvement, while widespread, has not been spectacular. It has been much steadier than stock action would indicate. Value has been poured into American industry because of the talk of inflation.

Absolutely nothing has yet been done to put inflation into effect. Value has been poured into American industry because of a revolution in American thinking. Why should a building be worth $30,000,000 in 1929 and only $15,000,000 today? There has not been the slightest difference in the structure. It is just as useful now as then. The remark applies to many industrial plants. Value is purely the determinant of the buyer's choice. Prospect of inflation has brought the buyers out of their long hibernation. They are putting value into plants by bidding for their stocks.

Views on Inflation

Much has been written about inflation. Every writer and speaker has a different version. Mark Sullivan, for instance, in arguing against inflation, asks his readers to imagine whether they would lend their money today if they felt that it would lose half its value tomorrow. His inference is no. Surely the facts can be obtained inductively. Equities and commodities have been getting more valuable. Since there must be stronger buying than selling why the buying? Because people are changing money which they feel is bound to depreciate in value into stocks and commodities. Hence the point that Mr. Sullivan makes is not apropos. Lenders, it is true, will not be unduly anxious to lend. But they will be as anxious as the rest of the community to buy. If this is not what is wanted, I don't know what is. In point of fact, it is precisely during periods of deflation that lenders become shy. They dont know whether they will ever get their money back. During an inflation lending risks become safe, and this fact overweighs the consideration that the returns upon the loan are less valuable dollars than the dollars in the original loan. This is proved by the anxiety with which mortgage money is urged upon farmers during times of rising prices.

When the President receives his authorization to inflate, he will be by far the most powerful President in American history. It is doubtful, moreover, whether any dictator abroad holds the power to be vested in the Democratic President of the American democracy. For, even in autocracies, control over the currency is generally circumscribed by law. The gold standard itself is such a circumscription. As J. M. Keynes says, it is intended "to strap down ministers of finance," but the gold standard is suspended, and other currency inhibitions are destined soon to be put in President Roosevelt's pocket. He can establish a new standard of value—if he likes. He can cut the gold-buying power of the dollar—if he likes. He can cut by almost any degree the commodity-buying power of the dollar—if he likes. President Roosevelt will thus be the dollar dictator. And his use of the power has an intimate bearing on the lives and fortunes of peoples everywhere.

Congress would not yield these powers without much pressure. This pressure comes from the vast majority of the American people. As a market letter puts it, the United States has constituted itself a gigantic lobby for the President. He has only to turn to the radio and his supporters will overwhelm their representatives with pro-Roosevelt demands. Few representatives today would care to go back to their districts with anti-Roosevelt records.

Has Two Advantages

The authority that the President seems bound to receive bewilders Wall Street. He has a following in the financial district. But even the pro-Rooseveltians ask: "What is he going to do?" It is recognized that the mere possession in his armory of inflationary weapons will continue to shake money out of its inertia. It is also recognized that the commodity price level is rising from a natural bottom. Thus the Administration starts off with two advantages:

1. It is operating from the bottom of the depression.

2. It has pushed money into use.

What then? ask the Wall Street pundits.

It is hoped in Wall Street that the Administration will be content with the credit provision of the Thomas amendment. This provides for the purchase of $3,000,000,000 of government bonds by the Federal Reserve System. The buying will add $3,000,000,000 to available loan money at the banks. In view of the two conditions above, the extension of these extra facilities to commercial borrowers may result in enough new enterprise to persuade the Administration to stop there.

What will bring the currency features of the inflation bill into realization, it is held, is more evidence of wage-earner and debtor distress. In this connection it is interesting to see how brokers' letters view such manifestations. One circular last Wednesday, referring to the demonstrations by unpaid Chicago teachers, stated "Chicago teachers' action is bullish." Probably it would repeat the statement in respect of the rioting by Iowa farmers. Such a curious summing up means that such affairs are the real pressures upon the President to inflate the currency. Another letter, commenting on the political considerations back of inflation, says that they boil down to this question: "How much more hunger and frustration will unemployed, low-paid workers, unpaid workers, debtors, farmers, miners, and industrial managements stand?"

The end of the inflation program is a cut in the gold content of the dollar. This, of course, will be held in reserve as long as the United States operates on a paper dollar. If and when the time comes for returning to the gold standard, it is hoped in the financial district that devaluation will be accomplished in harmony with the rest of the world. All the talks with European statesmen this week, it is thought, insure this. There could be no sincerity in the movement for a tariff truce otherwise.

A Window in Wall Street

Debtor Class—Who?

THERE is one point touching upon the extreme, to put it mildly, proposal of Senator Thomas of Oklahoma to force a shift in the ownership of $200,000,000,000 of wealth, a taking from the "have gots" and handing it over to the "have nots," which has not received due recognition. And that is the practical impossibility of dividing the American people into two classes, debtors and creditors. In this day of complicated play and interplay of economic forces, institutions and relationships, it seems the height of incongruity to endeavor to separate the warp from the woof in the economic fabric of the nation. Are there any creditors who are not debtors? Every employee who is owed money by his firm, every owner of bonds, every depositor in a bank or insurance company is a creditor. At the same time, the employee is in all likelihood debtor to others for a multitude of things, whether the debt be long-term or short-term; the bondholder may be debtor to a cooperative bank and the insurance company to its shareholders. Farmers are not necessarily a debtor class, pure and simple. While they may have mortgages on their farms, they may also be owed thousands that they cannot collect. Hence, it is apparent that to cleave the population into two separate and distinct parts, without qualification and by law mulct the one for the benefit of the other, might result in creating as many injustices as those which the Senator's proposed legislation is presumed to remedy.

* * *

The Beneficiaries

A point which deserves emphasis at this time is the clarification as to who is the largest debtor class in the United States, and who therefore would benefit in the aggregate most by the inflationary proposal to devalue the dollar. Professor Kemmerer of Princeton University asserted something over two months ago in an address at Cleveland that the stockholders of the corporations of the country were the chief debtor class. He arrived at this conclusion by showing that they owned companies which owed money expressed in bond issues totaling some seven times the farm mortgages and other agricultural debts of the population. If the dollar value is, say, cut in half, these stockholders then could reduce or eliminate these bonded debts at half the figure in gold at which they were contracted. Hundreds of thousands of bondholders would suffer the contraction in their equity, as would insurance companies, banks, colleges, welfare, and other institutions which depend for their income on invested funds, while holders of shares would benefit. All this, of course, provided that commodity prices responded as expected.

G. R. E.

Trade Activity In New England Lower in March

Reserve Review Shows Usual Seasonal Rise Absent This Year

General business activity in New England during March decreased from the January and February levels, reflecting the financial situation which existed throughout the country, according to the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The decline was of moderate degree, though practically all lines of industrial activity were affected. The essential upturn between February and March in many industries was either less than customary or absent this year.

"Production of boots and shoes in New England during March exceeded that of February by about 8 per cent," says the review. "This increase, however, was smaller than the customary seasonal change between these months. In March shoe production was about 10 per cent less than in the corresponding month a year ago, while for the first quarter of 1933 the number of pairs produced was approximately 6 per cent smaller than in the first quarter of 1932.

Building Is Quiet

"Activity in the building industry in this district during March remained at the low level which prevailed during January and February, and an increase in the volume (square feet) of commercial and industrial building contracts awarded was about offset by a decrease in the volume of residential building contracts awarded, after allowances for the usual seasonal changes had been made.

"During the first quarter of 1933 the total value of new construction contracts awarded in New England amounted to $15,351,100 as compared with $24,908,000 during the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of about 40 per cent.

"In the textile industry activity in this district declined considerably during March as compared with February. The amount of raw cotton consumed in February was 60,262 bales as compared with 69,569 bales in March, but since there were only 21 working days in February and 25 in March, consumption on a daily average basis decreased.

Retail Sales Drop

"In the woolen and worsted divisions there was a decline of about 28 per cent in the amount of raw wool consumed by New England mills.

"According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, a decline of 6.8 per cent occurred between February and March in the number of wage earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments in that State, while during this period aggregate weekly pay rolls decreased 12 per cent. These decreases were not attributable to seasonal influences, but reflected to a large extent curtailments in production of boots and shoes, cotton goods, and woolen and worsted goods.

"Sales of New England reporting retail establishments during March, 1933, were 33 per cent smaller than in that month a year ago, while cumulative sales for the first quarter of the current year were nearly 30 per cent below those in the corresponding period of 1932."

West Coast Shipping Concerns Optimistic

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1—The rising prices for silver metal during recent weeks is expected to bring about increased trade with the Orient, and as a result Pacific coast shipping concerns are openly optimistic for the first time in several years, says the Bank of America (California), in its current review of western trade conditions.

The leading western industries expected to benefit most by increased buying power abroad are petroleum, lumber, paper, pulp and fishing.

Stock Prices Rise 45 Per Cent in April

THE market value of 100 representative common stocks increased $3,509,503,000, or 45.5 per cent, last month to $11,213,306,000, according to Frazier Jelke & Co.

The 100 issues at the end of April were 47.3 per cent higher than the day before the bank holiday was declared and 101 per cent higher than at the end of June, 1932, the approximate low of the bear market.

On Sept. 8, 1932, the high of last summer's rally, the list was appraised at $12,764,950,000, or at $1,551,644,000 more than at the close of business Saturday.

Small Business Now Has Chance to Come Back, Says Engineer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—"Big business" is on the wane and new conditions are taking shape which will encourage the growth of small independent concerns and give young men opportunities to build organizations of their own, according to Dr. E. E. Free, consulting engineer and lecturer at New York University.

Speaking before the New York Section Student Branch Convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers Dr. Free envisaged a new business era in which the eminence of the salesman, which has come about as a result of large scale organization, will decline and the organizer, well trained in the practical requirements of business, will find wide fields of usefulness and success.

Either additional college education in business or some position where practical business policies can be observed and studied offer the most promising outlook for young unemployed graduate engineers, Dr. Free held.

"The last business generation, which now is ending, was dominated by salesmanship," Dr. Free said." "Production already had reached a large mark. Competition centered in selling manufactured articles—not in producing them.

"Small business men have had a hard time during the business generation that is passing. Many of them have vanished from the scene My thesis is that this no longer will be true; that small business men now will have substantial advantages over large businesses, even in competing lines."

International Shoe Sales Show Gains

ST. LOUIS, May 1—"For more than a month we have shown substantial gains in sales over the corresponding period last year." Frank C. Rand, chairman of the board of International Shoe Company, stated.

"Our customers seem to be well advised of the present situation and are rapidly placing orders to meet their requirements for the summer and fall.

"Because of a desire to protect our regular customers as far as we can, we have made no change in our prices for the present, although we are paying advances for materials. However, it must be understood that our prices are subject to change on any date without notice for as prices continue to advance we shall be forced to raise our prices with the market."

Lumber Mills' Output Gains Substantially

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Production at lumber mills in the week ended April 22 was the largest for any week this year, reports the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

With one exception, shipments that week were also the heaviest of the year to date.

Follansbee Brothers Company

Follansbee Brothers Company (tin plate, steel sheet, etc.) reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $205,684 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net loss of $301,196 in the first quarter of 1932.

Education Needed In Investment To Protect Investor

School Courses Would Arm Against Security Swindler, Says Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If the savings of the millions who are unskilled in investing are to be protection, there must be more education on investment somewhere in the schools, it is declared by Mr. Mortimer C. Grover, manager of the Investors Protective Bureau, Inc., of Chicago.

Mr. Grover's judgment is that of a man who daily seeks to recover funds entrusted by the unwary to security frauds, and endeavors to put these frauds out of business. But legislation and recourse to the law are not enough, he has become convinced. The investor must have proper instruction as to how to take care of his savings.

"It is probably true that normally there are 20,000,000 small investors in the United States with a buying power of at least $2,000,000,000," commented the head of Chicago's volunteer organization against security fraud. "The annual loss through trickery relating to securities stands between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000.

"No one has been able to frame a securities law so perfect as to legislate a chronic 'sucker' into a wise and cautious investor. Nor does it seem likely that as long as there are careless investors, the swindler can be legislated wholly out of business. He appears more likely to continue until the average investor commences to protect himself. Then, and only then, will security frauds be curtailed to any great extent.

"The most effective weapons are no doubt educating the investor and the publicity which exposes methods employed by security swindlers. The ideal situation would be education which starts in the public schools, especially in the last year of high school.

"I do not mean to say that any attempt should be made, at this stage, to give instruction in technical fundamentals of investment. Rather I mean to impress upon the student simple precautionary measures which should be taken before making an investment, such as investigation prior to the investment and making sure the information is received from a reliable and independent source—not from the seller of the securities.

"It would seem that colleges and universities could readily include in courses on economics instruction some of the elemental principles of investment. Every college student should be taught to distinguish between investments, speculations and pure gambling transactions.

"It is my experience that in a majority of cases the public does not lose its money because it seeks too great a profit, but because of a belief, upon representations made by the seller, that the security offered was a sound and seasoned investment."

Commonwealth Edison Net $5.19 a Share for Year

CHICAGO, May 1 — Commonwealth Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31 net of $8,408,378 after charges, or $5.19 a share on 1,621,004 shares outstanding at close of the period, compared with a net (restated by company) of $13,933,426 or $8.84 a share on 1,575,972 shares in the preceding 12 months.

Net for the quarter ended March 31 was $2,155,440 after charges or 1.33 a share on 1,621,004 shares, compared with a net (restated by the company) of $3,806,549 or $2.42 a share on 1,575,972 shares in the first quarter of 1932.

Telautograph Corporation Profit

Telautograph Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $71,423 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 31 cents a share on the 228,760 shares of common, compared with $85,556, or 37 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1932.

Stock Exchange Seat $150,000

NEW YORK, May 1—Sale of a Stock Exchange seat has been arranged at $150,000, up $25,000 from the previous sale.

Waldorf

TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL

Full order fresh asparagus on toast, two slices broiled bacon, French fried potatoes.

25c

TO-MORROW'S NOON SPECIAL

Armour's Star pork sausages, brown gravy, mashed potato, rolls and butter.

15c

Over a Million Meals Weekly

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Washington Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Washington, D. C.

BOHUSLAV MARTINU'S Sextet for strings, the prize composition of the Library of Congress Chamber Music Festival, went so well when produced by the Kroll Sextet of New York, on the morning of April 25, as to seem to deserve another presentation right away. Accordingly, it was repeated at the close of the concert, a good half of the audience staying to hear.

Now did people feel interested because the themes had a familiar sound, and did they therefore accept a second performance in the hope of determining precisely what old tunes they were reminded of? We cannot be sure as to what listeners are thinking about when they applaud. Their reasons for encore may not in all cases be so flattering as musicians imagine. Had the Martinû piece made a disturbing, instead of an agreeable, impression, it might better have assured us of its novelty and originality. Had the Festival guests tolerated, rather than welcomed, a retelling of the story, we might more safely regard the writer's material as absolutely his own, and we might more confidently believe his fancies to be unborrowed from any source whatever.

* * *

All benefit of doubt will, of course, be on the side of the jury that awarded the prize, until posterity adds its judgment to theirs. As for men and women of a later time, they for their part can be indulgent. Just consider how, after 30 years, we clap our hands over a work that is prototype, in form, to Martinû's—the "Verklärte Nacht" Sextet of Schönberg. The artists of the Kroll organization delighted the house at this session playing the "Verklärte Nacht"; and what, pray, is that but a variation on motives of Wagner? What, in fact, but a sublimated paraphrase of the second act of "Tristan and Isolde"?

Different skies, but the same moonlight. To take heed, again, of Martinû's sextet, we may find the style and manner of a certain German orchestral composer in its stiff, stern, rugged, angular melodies. There's a satire—there's a cut and a slash—in the episode, for instance, bearing the designation Allegretto Moderato, that we have got inured to in the tone-poems of Strauss. Possibly, then, in acclaiming that passage with delight, we are doing nothing more or less than voting the honors of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation to "Don Juan," "Till Eulenspiegel" and "Zarathustra."

* * *

In these days, the planners of official programs may be exercising care to avoid what may startle us. At any rate, also produced at the Festival was a Quartet in D, by Ildebrando Pizetti, on the morning of April 24, when the Adolf Busch String Quartet (Messrs. Adolf Busch, Gösta Andreasson, Karl Doktor and Hermann Busch) made its American début. Nothing could be more serious, emotionally, than this work, nor more undeniably written in conformity with approved chamber-music rules. Why, though, an Italian composer should put himself to the trouble of proving that he can handle a German type of musical architecture as well as the Germans themselves can, is a question difficult to answer. Beyond all denying, Pizetti does the thing well enough as draftsman and engineer; but how about as artist?

The Quartet in D is an admirable work in four movements, of German design and structure and of French overlay and decoration—half Reger, let us say, and half Ravel. Pizetti, we may aver, stands up in greater strength and authority when he acknowledges himself an Italian and when he asserts himself as a representative of Mediterranean ideas. In certain of his choral pieces, he has fairly brought back something of the charm that we find in the ancient poets, something that we hear singing in the eclogues of Virgil and piping in the idyls of Theocritus. He commands less attention when he tries picturing modern times; especially when he attempts following the methods of the northern countries. Under such circumstances, he is like an emperor who uses up his resources on conquests clean beyond the bounds of his influence. Nevertheless, in holding always a large view of things, he remains a real Roman.

* * *

Another novelty: Quintet for wind instruments, by Gustav Strube, was brought out on the same morning as the Martinû work, the performing group being the Laurent Wind Quintet of Boston. Here is music which not only obeys the rules; it digests and codifies them. It illustrates how flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and French horn properly and effectively combine. It expresses, however, little, if anything, unless the members of the Laurent Wind Quintet made a point on this occasion of merely displaying their routine. American chamber music was formerly nearly all conceived and executed, as the Strube piece is, according to classroom precept. Thanks to Mr. Strube's own instruction, in good part, it has lately become more venturesome and aggressive.

The Adolf Busch String Quartet, nobody can very well deny, has a virile artist at its head. He has competent colleagues, moreover. But that is not saying that they are the kind of players he ought to be associated with for the best ensemble results He has his style—like it or not, as we will. The other three try with all their might and main to adapt themselves to that style, and almost succeed in doing so. If they completely succeeded, there would be the end of the matter. But we may reasonably say that the organization as at present constituted, and as for this festival rehearsed in Pizzetti's Quartet in D, Busch's "Nine Pieces," op. 45, and Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, op. 127, is not so much a string quartet as a solo violin accompanied by a comparatively thin-toned second violin, a hesitant viola and an overexuberant violoncello.

Mr. Busch a virile violinist? Yes, and let us hope he will be heard in concert halls of the United States where sentimental violinists have so long held nearly exclusive sway. Mr. Busch showed at his best at the final concert, on the evening of April 25, when he presented a program of sonatas, with Mr. Rudolf Serkin, an energetic pianist and a master of ensemble, assisting. They brought the reunions to a brilliant conclusion, playing Bach's Sonata in G (Berlin State Library version), Reger's Sonata in E minor, op. 122, and Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, op. 12, No. 3.

A surprise of the festival was the playing of the Kroll Sextet (Messrs. William Kroll, Nicolai Berezowsky, Leon Barzin, David Sackson, Milton Prinz and Ossip Giskin). There's a group that ought to delight everybody who has an ear for good fiddling. How they go at it, and what harmony they make! Extraordinary blend and balance; phrasing deft and shading neat, to the last degree.

* * *

The high point of interest, perhaps, was reached on the night of April 24, when men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in various small instrumental set-ups gave a program under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. A triumph, indeed, the performance of the Bach Suite in B minor for flute and strings, with harpsichord. No end of excitement and amusement in presentation of pieces by modernists: Copland, Stravinsky, Ravel and Hindemith. Did radio listeners get the light, fragile note of the triangle in Hindemith's "Kammermusik No. I," op. 24, No. 1?

To go back to the very beginning, Mr. Engel had the festival open with something representing recent progress in American music education—"The Secret Marriage," opera buffa in two acts by Cimarosa, sung in English by students of the Julliard School of Music, under the stage direction of Mr. Alfredo Valenti and under the musical direction of Mr. Albert Stoessel; evening of April 23. The cast comprised Mr. Roderic Cross, Miss Ruthe Huddle, Miss Josephine Antoine, Miss Marion Selee, Mr. Julius Huehn and Mr. Charles Haywood. The piece no doubt has vocal difficulties of a special kind for the women who have the soprano rôles of Elisetta and Carolina. These seem to have been satisfactorily overcome by a kind of white-voiced singing that might be described as vocalized whistling. It is scarcely singing that would be either needed or wanted in opera of the regular repertory. But this occasion was devoted to the revival of a discarded old-school work and was evidently meant to serve only as a lesson in musicology. For an exhibition of the sort, the Library was truly an appropriate place.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-White Studio, New York

At Left, F. J. McCormick of the Abbey Theater Players; and at Right, the Same Gentleman as Rabit Hamil in "The New Gossoon."

In the Abbey Tradition

By L. A. SLOPER

FROM a dramatic company renowned for its ensemble acting, it may seem inapt to select an individual for special notice. But an ensemble is built of individuals, and it may be that one of them, for some observers, embodies the ideals of the group. With some such thoughts, we sought out Mr. F. J. McCormick of the Abbey Theater Players from Dublin, now appearing at the Hollis St. Theater in Boston.

Mr. McCormick, you will recall, is the Joxer Daly of "Juno and the Paycock," the Rabit Hamil of "The New Gossoon," the Harold Mahoney of "The Far-Off Hills," the Captain Despard of "The Big House," the Dan Burke of "The Shadow of the Glen," the Mike MacInerney of "The Workhouse Ward," and countless other characters in the Abbey repertory.

Joxer is an indigenous type of the Dublin slums, Rabit a poacher, Harold Mahoney a middle-class nincompoop, Captain Despard an English officer whose experience as a Black-and-Tan makes him a blackguard, Dan Burke a small farmer, Mike a workhouse inmate. Widely disparate rôles, some of them; others, nearly enough related to make their differentiation the more difficult. Each, without fuss, becomes an individual in the realization of this actor.

* * *

This, we take it, is acting, not only in the Abbey tradition but in the best tradition of any place or time. It is so fatally easy for an actor to capitalize a few personal characteristics, add a few typical traits and submit the result as a character creation. Easy, because so many spectators, visiting the theater perhaps occasionally, will be taken in by it. It is more difficult to sink the actor's personality in the rôle, to provide not a type but a person, and to make the individuality of that person felt not only in makeup and accent and gesture and gait, but in intonation, in inflection, in the very thought processes of the character imagined by the author. How is it done?

We sought Mr. McCormick's answer. He did not hand it out ready-made. In the first place, he was anxious to disabuse us of any notion that he thought he could do more than any other experienced member of the company playing similar parts. When his modesty had been calmed, he was still reluctant; it was really impossible, he insisted, to put it into words.

"The actor," he said at last, "is the mouthpiece of the playwright. His business is to convey to the audience a character created by the author. He is only a blank canvas upon which the playwright paints."

"Is that quite accurate?" we objected. "Doesn't the actor add something to what the playwright has given him?"

"Well, yes," Mr. McCormick admitted. "Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the actor joins the playwright in an act of creative imagination."

* * *

Pressed again to try to describe the actor's part in such an act, Mr. McCormick said that he must eschew all external tricks, must employ a purely "interior" method.

"In preparing a part like that of Joxer Daly, you do not seek out a character like Joxer, copy his appearance and speech and put him on the stage. If you live in Dublin, you have seen many Joxers. You know their speech and mental processes. Through the lines of the play, you grasp the playwright's conception of the part. Then, by a sort of creative synthesis, you realize on the stage the character imagined by the author; not a gait from this slummie, an intonation from that, a gesture from another, but a new individual, with, to be sure, those traits, but by no means merely a summation of them.

"The actor doesn't study his gestures and intonations externally—as things in themselves; rather, they come unstudied, so to speak, from the 'inner' conception of the part. Just as in real life the expression of a person's emotions comes from within, flowing in an individual way from the 'individual' who is back of them, so the actor's expression of his 'imagined' emotions will flow easily and naturally in proportion to the depth of his imaginative realization of the emotions that are, or would be, 'natural' to the person he is trying to give expression to on the stage.

"Emotions not merely *precede* expression but demand an expression *peculiar to themselves*. Rage is different according to who rages. So is grief, etc., etc.

"Hence to be *true* in the expression of the emotions (or ideas) of a person, rather than a type, demands an approximation to the inner (and peculiarly personal) source of that person's emotions or ideas. In other words, it means *feeling or thinking* the 'inner man,' and letting the *expression* of his emotions and ideas take care of itself, as it were.

"From a sincere actor's point of view, the more you get into a part the more you get out of it."

* * *

"You spoke of grasping the author's conception, Mr. McCormick. Just how is that achieved?"

"It's very difficult. Sometimes you get very discouraged over it. What's the use? you say. This part is not suited to me, I don't understand it. Then, suddenly, in a flash, you've got it! After that, it's easy."

"Have you any idea what brings that flash?"

"Not the slightest. Call it inspiration if you like. I don't know what it is. Here's what it's like. Look at this circle (drawing on the back of an envelope). For days you may run all around the outside of it, looking in vain for a way in. Suddenly comes that illumination, the way opens and you're in. After that, you can wander at will throughout the circle. The conception was there all the time; it was only a question of perceiving it.

"Living in this circle, you become, in a sense, the character. I do not mean that you are 'lost' in the part. There's a lot of nonsense talked about that. You think the character's thoughts, and feel his emotions, it is true; but the impersonation must always be under control, otherwise it would be not art but life. People who expect to live real life on the stage should give their performances in a room with the fourth wall standing—but then they wouldn't be in the theater at all and what they were doing wouldn't be acting. The actor composes with the author and the audience a unit which is the theater. Each of the three elements is essential."

The Boston Symphony Season

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH a performance of "A German Requiem," the Boston Symphony Orchestra brought to a close, on the afternoon of April 30, a five-day Brahms Festival, and its fifty-second season.

The other works performed during these five days included the First, Second and Fourth Symphonies, the two Pianoforte Concertos, the Concerto for violin and violoncello, the Variations on a Theme by Haydn and the "Tragic" and "Academic Festival" Overtures. There was also a chamber program (April 27) at which were heard the Clarinet Quintet, the Piano Quartet in G minor, some songs (Miss Jeannette Vreeland) and some of the "Liebeslieder Waltzes," Op. 52 and 65, sung by a small group of Harvard and Radcliffe choristers. The vocal works were pleasingly presented, but the chief impression left by the performance of the instrumental items by members of the orchestra was that chamber music is better not played in Symphony Hall.

The Double Concerto (April 26) was almost a novelty. That is, it is seldom heard; and the rarity of its presentation is not surprising. At best, the work is ungrateful. The material of the middle and third movements is banal. The first movement is made of more pregnant stuff, and its facture is better, but so far as the solo parts are concerned it is unrewarding. Niemann suggests that only members of the same family can play the work. Messrs. Burgin and Bedetti have been members of the same orchestral family for a decade or more, and they achieved at least an admirable unanimity.

* * *

There is a far different story to tell of the two pianoforte concertos, presented with Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloist at the final pair of subscription concerts, the B flat major on the afternoon of April 28, the D minor the following evening. Mr. Gabrilowitsch, one of the greatest pianists of his time, is also a conductor (of the Detroit Orchestra). Dr. Koussevitzky is an exceptionally adroit and sympathetic conductor in concertos. The result of their collaboration on this occasion was a pair of superb interpretations, each completely in the mood of the work in hand. With reason conductor and soloist were recalled repeatedly at both performances.

No less notable was the performance of the E minor (April 26), the D major (April 28) and the C minor (April 29) Symphonies. Dr. Koussevitzky is a devotee of Brahms, and his interpretations of the four symphonies have been long familiar; but these performances lost nothing from familiarity. The conductor has had many ovations in Boston, but none to exceed that which marked the close of the last Saturday night concert of the season.

In the Requiem, which was given for the benefit of the pension fund, the orchestra was assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society and by Miss Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, and Mr. David Blair McClosky, baritone. Although there must be changes in the personnel of these choruses every year, the particular virtues of their work persist. The freshness of their voices, their devotion and their intelligence make them invaluable for this type of music. To Dr. Archibald T. Davison and Mr. Wallace G. Woodworth, conductors of the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses respectively, belongs much credit for the tonal quality, balance and expressiveness of their singing.

* * *

In spite of stringent times, the orchestra's ninth season under the mace of Dr. Koussevitzky has been productive, as usual, of events of special interest. In addition to the Brahms Festival, homage was rendered to the Wagner and MacDowell anniversaries and the complete cycle of Sibelius's symphonies was traversed during the season. The series was to have been capped with the Eighth Symphony, but this the composer failed to compete in time. The tone poem "Tapiola" also had its first Boston performance last fall.

The number of "world premières" was smaller than usual, totaling only four. Of these the most important was M. Florent Schmitt's Symphonie Concertante for orchestra and piano, an intellectual, erudite and cosmopolitan work of fine facture, much power, though of little popular appeal. Mr. Louis Gruenberg's Symphony No. 1 is a diffuse composition in a jazzy idiom, which displays small originality in material or treatment. Mr. J. A. Carpenter's "Patterns" for orchestra and piano and Mr. Frederick Converse's "Prophecy" for soprano and orchestra will not, we think, add to the reputations of their composers.

Several interesting works were included among the 16 heard for the first time in America. Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" made its expected effect, but after two hearings its value seems very doubtful to this listener, who found much of its musical material banal, its declamation dull and its effects meretricious. Bax's Symphonie Concertante, "Winter Legends," left us feeling that its composer's muse thrives better in the Irish climate than in the rigorous airs of the Far North. Of the British school, we took more pleasure in Bax's Second Symphony, which was revived this season; and in Vaughan Williams's Tallis Fantasia and "Pastoral" Symphony. The latter was belatedly introduced to Boston Symphony subscribers at a concert conducted by Mr. Richard Burgin, the concertmaster.

* * *

Two works by Prokofieff had their first hearing in America—a Suite from "Le Joueur" and the Fifth Piano Concerto. The four characters from the opera were not clothed with reality in the concert hall. The concerto is a characteristic work which will not detract from its author's reputation.

Another novelty to the United States was the "String Quartet with Orchestra" of Martinû, one of those "well-made" but theatrical pieces in which the young modernists strive unsuccessfully to conceal their essential sterility. The "Magna Mater" of Mr. A. Tchérepnin proved to be a cleverly made Franco-Russian neo-primitive product.

A composition that has stirred a tempest in a paste-pot is the "Imaginary Ballet" called "Rébus," one of the productions of that young Markevitch called "Igor II." This work had been scheduled to be heard first in Boston. Dr. Koussevitzky, deserted by his customary tact, gave it first in New York, where it was liked by the public and torn to bits by the critics. It seems to us that an undue amount of passion has been expended on this opus, which is obviously the practice work of a boy of exceptional talent, to be heard gladly but not with the expectation of a musical revelation.

Two excellent American works were played for the first time in Boston: Prof. E. B. Hill's engaging and spontaneous Sinfonietta and Mr. C. M. Loeffler's charmingly impressionistic "Evocation," for orchestra and women's chorus.

This great orchestra has been maintained on the heights throughout the economic crisis. With Dr. Koussevitzky returning next fall to a virtually unchanged personnel, new achievements will confidently be expected.

L. A. S.

Mr. Charles Laughton is shortly to appear in a British film dealing with Henry VIII. It is said, however, that this film will not be "historical."

Philadelphia Water Color Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

MISS CECILIA BEAUX, recent recipient of the first National Achievement Award of Chi Omega, national woman's fraternity, is being honored by the Philadelphia Water Color Club through the acquisition of her pencil character study of the writer William J. Locke for the club's permanent collection. The sketch is on view in the spring exhibition of work by the club's members in the galleries of the Philadelphia Art Alliance.

During the last year the Water Color Club has been adding many new names to its membership list, and the exhibition reflects this new blood to its advantage.

While landscapes, marines and flower studies are all favored, the exhibition as a whole lays considerable stress upon atmospheric studies, with particular interest in storms. One of the most impressive of these compositions is "Tropical Storm," by Mr. Roy Ruhnka, one of a series of Haitian sketches by that painter. Great, lowering, rain-roughened longitudinal cloud masses hang over the pink and blue of sand, sea and sky, and are answered in the foreground by a long dark strip of land accented at the left by the green-black silhouette of a palm. One is made keenly aware of an oppressive moment just preceding a downpour of tropical rain. Contrasting with this impression is another, with great, light, billowing pink clouds.

Day's end, with its silhouette-making dusk against a sky not yet bereft of color, gives dramatic interest to "Mules and Live Oaks," by Mr. F. M. Wilcox, one of the most effective of the water colors in the exhibition. The dark forms of the mules, with occasional reflection in shallow water, are played against the dark green overhang of moss-strewn trees.

Mr. Loran F. Wilford is another painter whose work shows much distinction in the water-color medium. He offers two contrasting studies of the Southwest: "After Mass, New Mexico," with brown adobe church and a few Indian worshipers held to dusky color key under a threatening sky; and the sunny "Fiesta, Picarice, New Mexico," in which the colorful figures that line the foreground provide human interest against the sunlit yellow adobe village tiers, dotted with indistinguishable figures, and, in turn, dramatized by the background flow of purplish-blue mountains.

Strong pattern individuality characterizes the group of water colors by Miss Marguerite Gaudin. This young artist tackles varied subject matter, but governs her composition by severe stylization. Whether she deals with "Windows," a clear-cut pattern of old house façades, pavement and a great tree, or the highly imaginative and macabre "Death," she indulges her imagination. "Summer," a romantic composition of three curving trees, interlacing low green hills, bluebirds, and a maiden on a hillock, adds a gay note.

Mountains and their atmospheric effects are treated in many of the water colors, which include work by Miss Mary Butler, well known for her studies of the Rockies and the mountains of Europe; Miss Mabel B. Hall, and Mr. Eliot O'Hara who gives in "Inexplorata, Patagonia," an impression of high mountains in color masses of yellow, orange and white, flecked here and there by shadow touches of light blue. Bereft of any trace of verdure, this mountainscape brings with it a sense of isolation and great altitude, contrasting sharply with the more intimate and breezy sketches of waterside hills, curving harbors, and bird accented skies to be found in the series by Mr. Thornton Oakley.

Different again in atmosphere is Mr. Alvin Koehler's "Storm Coming." In this impression one is brought to the village street, with an isolated house, telegraph poles, and trees swaying darkly against the roughened wind-grayed sky.

Sunshine crops up once more in technical interest in white façades as shown in the impressions by Mr. Paul C. Burns; while various atmospheric moods, from the gray to the gay day, are reflected in the snowscapes of river, city and country by Mr. Wilmer S. Richter.

D. G.

Ryllis Hasoutra

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Miss Ryllis Hasoutra's first dance recital in London achieved considerable success. Using the central European technique, Miss Hasoutra repeatedly during the evening showed that there is no shade of feeling, especially the feelings associated with grief or devotion, that her graceful and mobile hands cannot express. Technically, her "Aria," by Lincko, was most applauded; but those dances which, like "Grillen" (Schumann), showed more of the joy and exhilaration of life were extremely popular. Several dances by which she illustrated the art of India, Java and Burma aroused much enthusiasm.

Paul Manship's Sculpture

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

CONSPICUOUS in the retrospective exhibition of Mr. Paul Manship's sculpture at Averell House, 142 East Fifty-third Street, is a full-sized model in plaster of his heroic statue, "Abraham Lincoln as a Youth," recently placed in the forecourt of the Lincoln National Insurance Company Building at Fort Wayne, Ind. "As a poet and a dreamer" the sculptor has envisioned the youth who was to be the preserver of the Union, not as the rail-splitter of the more familiar aspect. The aim was to imply the man who was to be in the Lincoln who was just emerging into manhood, that youth who could walk a dozen miles to borrow a book after the day's toil at the plow. One story has it that by dint of enlisting the interest of traveling neighbors he read every book within 50 miles of the log cabin on the quarter section in Spencer County, Indiana, where he lived for 14 years before moving with his father to Illinois in 1830.

* * *

It is the beardless youth who had found a meaning in life through his communion with nature and through reading Robert Burns's poems, Æsop's Fables, "Pilgrim's Progress," and the Bible, together with occasional books on government and law theory, that Mr. Manship evoked in this statue. Out of the sculptor's appreciation the figure had to take form, for there are no known photographs of the Lincoln of this period. Attention naturally concentrates upon the head, for here the conception had to find its full intimations. This head would seem strongly satisfying with its broad, full forehead, its purposeful mouth, its eyes focused on the future, and that flying buttress of a nose.

Like a column is the strong throat. The vigorously active torso is strongly implied by the shapes into which the linsey-woolsey shirt falls, as at a height of breathing. The forefinger of the right hand holds the place in the book where Lincoln has paused in his reading. He is resting against a stump, as if for a respite from his toil with the ax that stands by his right side. His left hand rests upon the head of a "hound dog," and a most responsive dog he is, with his muzzle resting against the youth's thigh. Mr. Manship's classical leanings are to be noticed in this subject only in his treatment of the hair in quietly decorative clusters of locks, and in the formal patterning of the bark of the stump.

* * *

Speaking of his statue, Mr. Manship has said:

"The gnarled stump of the oak in the statue symbolizes his background; among the leaves are scattered 21 acorns. . . . We recall the stories of his father's complaints that the son was not always industrious and seemed rather to prefer his book to the workaday occupations of the farm. We know of his friendship for animals and the story of his wading back across an icy stream to carry over his dog which had lagged behind on the memorable journey from Indiana to Illinois. To use Lincoln's own words as given by Herndon, 'I could not endure the idea of abandoning even a dog. Rolling off shoes and socks I waded across the stream and triumphantly returned with the shivering animal under my arm. His frantic leaps of joy, and other evidence of the dog's gratitude, amply repaid me for all the exposure I had undergone.' His relationship to the dog symbolizes the great feeling of human sympathy and protectiveness that was one of Lincoln's conspicuous characteristics throughout life."

* * *

Another recently completed design, still in the plaster stage, is Mr. Manship's "Celestial Globe," with its encrustation of astronomical symbols in a large and rhythmic organization that articulates the whole surface like a vine with its leaves and fruit. These symbols have the stylization characteristic of the sculptor. The plan aims at an eventual version in bronze, which will eliminate the present plaster background and permit the supporting metal to be perforated in such wise that with illumination from the interior one may observe the stars in place within their figured constellations. Such a sphere would be set at the proper angle of latitude: for instance in New York at 41 degrees, and would turn on its polar axis in such a manner that the corresponding position of the earth, in relation to the constellations, might be registered.

Three-eighths size is the scale model for the great bronze gate to be placed at the main entrance of the New York Zoological Park in memory of Paul J. Rainey. This gate is to be 35 feet high. It employs tree motives for the structure, and embodies figures over-life-size of a lion, three American bears, a leopard, a baboon, a stag, a deer and a fawn; and for birds three kinds of storks, a penguin, a pelican, a flamingo, a goliath heron, a hornbill, a crested crane and an owl. Children will surely find this gate of endless interest, and already one can see, in fancy, the patina of the lower parts taking on new reflecting values from the polishings imparted by a multitude of juvenile hand-rubbings.

As this is Mr. Manship's first comprehensive exhibition in the United States since 1916, it offers an opportunity to become acquainted with the whole range of his work, with the little-known examples of his portraits as well as with such widely admired figures as his "Dancer with Gazelles," with its assimilation of classic repose and formalized draperies into naturalistic figures. Entirely in the service of the architectural base in his detailed figure, "Victory," for the Soldiers Memorial at Thiaucourt, France, unmistakable in its individualized origin. The infant portrait, "Pauline Manship," recaptures for today something of the feeling of the Renaissance. It is given a special setting in a room set apart for the intimate objects, such as figurines and medals.

'Little Ol' Boy'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Little Ol' Boy," a drama about boys in a reformatory, written by Mr. Albert Bein and staged by Mr. Joe Losey, was presented by Henry Hammond, Inc., on the evening of April 24 at the Playhouse. The action arises out of a warden's resentment of a letter written by one of the boys in a cottage group to the Governor of the State pleading for fairer treatment. The warden's efforts to identify the writer of the letter, and the incidental punishment visited upon the whole cottage, put the boys in a turmoil. Their leader, "Red" Barry, escapes with a youth whom he has tried to befriend. They hide in a barn and put up resistance to their pursuers. "Red" is sent to the penitentiary in the end and the other boy is killed. The play mounts in intensity from the beginning, and is a tragic arraignment of an inhumane system if it is a veracious picture of existing conditions. There is no evidence in a steady sincere presentation to cause one to believe that any element of sensation seeking is behind the author's intent. Mr. Burgess Meredith makes a searing figure of "Red," who has never received a friendly hand at the times he needed it. Mr. Edwin Phillips, Mr. John Barrymore Colt, Mr. Clem Wilenchick and Mr. William Lynn are other well-cast players in a strong company.

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Morgan Utilities Next to Go Under Federal Scrutiny

Niagara-Hudson Power Group Put Ahead of Cities Service

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission last night put off until next Tuesday further hearings on the affairs of the Cities Service Securities Company.

The inquiry was suspended in the midst of testimony by Dr. Thomas W. Mitchell, commission's examiner-economist regarding the company.

Monday the commission will start hearings on the St. Lawrence Securities Company, Inc., and the Utica Gas & Electric Company of the Niagara-Hudson power group, controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Officials said it was probable they would follow the usual procedure of having two hearings active simultaneously, since the concluding testimony on the Cities Service case may require more than one day.

Dr. Mitchell spent most of yesterday in a discussion of the securities company's market operations previous to and during the stock market crash in October, 1929.

After the beginning of the market break, he said, the company spent $138,061,068 in the purchase of approximately 2,372,101 shares of Cities Service common.

"With 5,827,000 shares thrown on the market," Dr. Mitchell said, "these purchases were not sufficient to uphold the market price, and the price broke from a high of 68⅛ on Oct. 16 to 20 on Oct. 30. While there was going on this strenuous activity during which the market price first advanced and then declined, notwithstanding enormous purchases by the securities company, the sales of Cities Service common, through the usual channels, proceeded on a large scale."

The examiner's testimony was attacked by Mr. Robert Burns, general counsel for the Cities Service Company, who said the evidence as to the securities company's activities in October, 1929, "persists in the same error which pervades his previous testimony; that is, that the purchases by the securities company created the demand for the stock and lifted prices."

The fact was the purchases were to fill customers' orders, Mr. Burns said.

Boston Art Notes

Stained Glass

If we take advantage of the opportunities extended to see and study stained glass here in Boston, we may learn a great deal. The art takes on larger proportions and finds itself in increasing demand, so that the many craftsmen who are gathered to execute the windows have deepened their understanding of the potentialities of the specialty and increased their field of experiment. It is important that the work of many persons is required to make one piece and that there must be the closest harmony in carrying out a project, that individuality must be subordinated to a group decision very often.

A window may be seen during these few days at Mr. Connick's workshop on Harcourt Street. It is to be installed in a church in Waco, Texas, as a memorial to two pioneers of the community. Of all the windows we have seen in recent years in the workshop, this is the most quaint and modest. It consists of several lancets and inserts, containing pictorially symbols which illustrate the lives and achievements of Kate and Edward Rotan, the pioneers.

The design problem interests us particularly. The pictorial element has been subdued by means of greatly diminished proportion; in other words all the pictures in glass are rendered in small medallions inserted in an ample field of purely decorative device. The field is of cool blue and green glass covered with delicately wrought traceries, a tonal scheme which proves a comfort in warmer territories. The medallions have been designed with extraordinary clarity and we may read graphically of the struggles and achievements of the pioneers. As frame and foil to the lancet windows are the borders which are studded with bits of ruby glass, warm colors contrasting with the widespread cool areas.

D. A.

Kerosene Lamps Are Coming Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 1—The old kerosene lamp is coming back into common use as an illuminant in New Hampshire according to a survey just completed. Local stores here and in many rural communities where lamps, wicks, shades and chimneys are carried as accessories report that in the past few months many sales have been registered, where heretofore a call was rare.

All of this change to earlier day methods is not wholly due to thrift and economy. Recreational camps and overnight cabins which are now scattered all over New Hampshire use oil lamps and lanterns where gas and electricity are not available. So great has the demand been locally that dealers in this city now stock them in quantities.

Dealers in these articles declare that whereas it formerly was impossible to get lamp chimneys other than from Japan, all of these are now obtainable in the United States and that lamps of every description sold in this vicinity bear the label "made in U. S. A."

High School Writers Confer at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 1—Some 200 high school students of journalism from five states met at Northwestern University Friday and Saturday, not just to talk journalism but to click off on their typewriters editorials and news stories in a series of writing contests. It was the first annual meeting of what is to be known as the Medill High School Press Conference and was sponsored by Sigma Delta Chi, coöperating with the Medill School of Journalism and Theta Sigma Phi.

After witnessing a news event dramatized before them, the student journalists had a limited time in which to record their version of the incident. At a round table discussion problems of news reporting, editorial and feature writing, editing and news make-up and business management of high school publications were taken up with members of the faculty of the School of Journalism.

'Save Opera' Drive Wins Funds to Assure Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Success is announced for the efforts of the Committee to Save Metropolitan Opera, headed by Miss Lucrezia Bori, in a bulletin issued today by Mr. Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

The bulletin quotes a set of resolutions adopted by Miss Bori's colleagues on the committee, commending her for what she did toward the raising of the $300,000 guaranty fund required for next season. "Opera lovers," a paragraph of the resolutions reads, "not only in New York City but through the country, came forward to pledge their support."

Gandhi to Renew Fast for Abolition Of Untouchability

Pledge of Election Rights to Depressed Classes Sought in Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, May 1 — Mahatma Gandhi's decision to start an unconditional fast for three weeks on behalf of his campaign for abolition of untouchability has followed upon the reopening of the question of depressed-class representation.

This question was settled by a compromise in September, 1932, when Mahatma Gandhi last resorted to fasting. There is now agitation among the depressed classes themselves to revert to the arrangement originally proposed by the franchise committee under the Marquis of Lothian.

Ten days ago Dr. B. M. Ambedkar, representative of the depressed classes, who is now en route to London as a delegate to the joint parliamentary committee, visited Mahatma Gandhi to discuss the question, but no settlement was reached. The chief issue concerns what election methods are likely to be most effective in preventing the superior organizations of the highest castes from frustrating representation which Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar alike desire to obtain for this hitherto almost entirely neglected community.

Mahatma Gandhi's new movement endeavors to strike at the root of the entire social evil of untouchability. It has become a moment when those members of the Indian National Congress working committee who are still at liberty are about to meet informally at Delhi to consider a re-orientation of the noncoöperation policy hitherto pursued by the powerful political body they represent to meet the changed circumstances that have arisen now that the reform scheme has entered its final stage. Several leading nationalist newspapers, including the Tribune of Lahore and the Hindu of Madras, have been pointing in this direction. Much is hoped from these discussions.

Mahatma Gandhi's move, disconnected from realities as it may appear superficially, may affect the situation, since it connotes a growing tendency of leaders of Indian thought to subordinate political to social considerations in the problem of giving representative government to their great country.

Theaters

"The Workhouse Ward"

Lady Gregory's "The Workhouse Ward" was presented by the Abbey Theater Players at the Hollis Street Theater Saturday afternoon as a curtain-raiser to Synge's "Playboy." This sketch has long been a favorite among the one-act items in the Abbey repertory, but the present production was the first of the present Boston engagement.

As presented by Mr. F. J. McCormick, Mr. Barry Fitzgerald, and Miss Maureen Delaney, it justified its long popularity. Of no great matters the piece treats; it is merely an anecdote of two old men whose love for quarreling together is so great that one of them refuses escape from the workhouse unless his companion may go along too. At the last they are seen carrying on a battle royal between their beds. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Fitzgerald did full justice to the humors of the piece.

Iowa Troops Arrest 23 Alleged Rioters At Foreclosure Sale

PRIMGHAR, Iowa, May 1 (AP)—Twenty-three men were arrested by a national guard detachment today in connection with the attempted halting of a foreclosure sale here Thursday and with a subsequent attack upon Judge C. C. Bradley at Le Mars.

Among those arrested were Simon T. Jossem, county chairman of the Farmers Holiday Association, and William Claussen, county secretary.

The men were brought to the O'Brien County jail and the troops planned to remove them to Le Mars for military trial.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 1 (AP)—Comparative peace prevailed throughout the mortgage foreclosure "war" area today.

Civil courts were closed by executive order in Plymouth and Crawford Counties, scene of farm disturbances and now under martial law pending a conference of state officials to determine procedure of military authorities against farmers alleged to have been involved in recent disorders.

Action to close the civil court of the two counties was taken yesterday by Gov. Clyde Herring. He will hold a conference with Maj.-Gen. Mat A. Tinley and Attorney-General E. L. O'Connor to determine whether civil courts can continue to function with martial law declared in the county, or whether civil courts should be superseded by military courts.

Kansas City Youths Aim at Clean Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The youth of Kansas City is to take an important place in deciding affairs at the next city election.

Eighty young men recently met and adopted plans for a campaign to replace Kansas City's machine-controlled government with a nonpartisan administration. Then men, members of the National Youth Movement, named Mr. Joseph Fennelly as president.

"The National Youth Movement is a nonpartisan organization," Mr. Fennelly said. "It will encourage good government. It realizes conditions in Kansas City are not what they should be. It has a definite program for a campaign for eliminating partisan politics, Republican and Democratic, from Kansas City's government." Kansas City has a nonpartisan charter but is controlled by machine politics.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, "The New Deal," Mr. Clarence Darrow.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook: Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Jimmy McHale's Orchestra.
9:45 Collegians: quartet.
10:00 125th Anniversary Concert of Pierian Sodality of 1808 Orchestra of Harvard, Malcolm Holmes, conductor; Prof. Edward B. Hill, speaker.
11:00 Announcements;sports; news.
11:30 Midnight Frolic.
12:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 "The Drama," Miss Theresa Helburn of the Theater Guild.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 Bette Brooks, popular songs.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, "The Sizzlers," trio.
8:45 NBC, Ramny Weeks; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "The Pageant of Colorado"; sketch; "Cliff Dwellers of Mesa Verde"; Cadman's music; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, Fred Berrena's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcement; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 "Adventures in Money."
8:30 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:00 Stage Show of the Air, from Metropolitan Theater.
9:30 CBS, Evening in Paris: soloists; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Harvard Lampoon parody, with orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00 Readings, with organ.
11:15 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs.
6:15 CBS and local dance music.
6:45 CBS, Scherban's Russian Gypsies.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Act I, Verdi's "Aida," with Dusolina Giannini, Aureliano, Pertile, Irene Cattaneco and Luigi Manfrini; chorus; orchestra, Carlos Sabajno, conductor.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
9:30 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; vocal soloists.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Orchestra program.
5:45 WHDH Enshmble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 Studio program.
6:45 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 "Evening Reveries."
8:15 "Dream Journey."

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 P. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.
5:15 p. m.—Hill billy music.
5:45 p. m.—Record program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:35 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

Baby Oysters Sought To Replant 'Farms'

PORT NORRIS, N. J., May 1 (AP)—Dawn ushered in the oyster planting season today in the lower Delaware Bay.

With the first rays of the sun, Capt. "Barney" Cosier of the Senator Reeves, patrol boat of the New Jersey Board of Shell Fisheries, hoisted a flag to the masthead, more than 100 sailing vessels set out for the natural oyster beds, and the season opened officially.

Once over the oyster beds, which are protected 10 months of the year, the fishermen began dredging up young oysters about the size of a man's thumb nail with which to replenish their own oyster "farms."

These "farms," leased from the State for about $1 an acre, are surveyed and their boundaries permanently marked. Many of them have been in the same families for generations.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Readers are urged to check times carefully, since the advent of daylight saving time may cause realignment of some of these schedules.

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, in charge of Manager of Committees on Publication.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300mm, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Third Sunday of each month, 5:30-5:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Tennessee.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Every Friday, 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon, C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-340.7m in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Second and fourth Sunadys of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Oklahoma.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:00-6:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nevada.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 830kc-322m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LOS ANGELES—On eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45 to 8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-468.6m, in "Church Quarter Hour," in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California in coöperation with Church Federation of Los Angeles.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m, in charge of Committee on Publication for the Territory of Hawaii.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, Station IZR, 1090kc-275m, in charge of Committee on Publication for the North Island of New Zealand.

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Black 30-Hour-Week Bill Opposed by Brush Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 1—Opposition to the Black 30-Hour Week Bill was voted by the American Brush Manufacturers' Association just before closing their sixteenth annual convention here Saturday.

The short week, they declared, "would react to the disadvantage of American manufacturers and inflate costs, particularly if it were made necessary to pay factory employees for 30 hours the same wage now paid for a longer day." They said it also would give an unfair competitive advantage to manufacturers whose local and intrastate sales exempted them from the proposed interstate law, and would hurt all American manufacturers unless imports of foreign brushes also were limited to those made under a 30-hour week.

Goodrich Tire Prices Raised

The B. F. Goodrich Company is notifying its nation-wide dealer organization of a tire price increase effective immediately averaging approximately 5 per cent. The increase is prompted by the recent rise in commodities, namely, cotton and rubber. It is the first increase to be made in nearly eight years.

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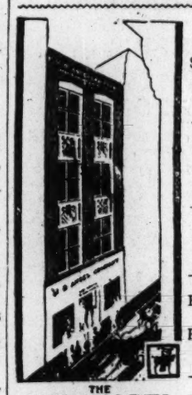

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Rime-O-Grams No. 112

Published April 3

Lakes

1.
Through swamps you may reach
This peninsular lake;
If you're not fond of 'gators,
The train you can take.
(Lake Okeechobee)

2.
Two abbeys, a fortress,
A castle, and cave,
Lend charm to these lakes
O'er which tourists rave.
(Lakes of Killarney)

3.
The Rhone River changes
From yellow to blue
As it flows through this lake
A cerulean blue.
(Lake of Geneva)

4.
Upon its blue waters
A great naval tilt
Was won by a fleet
Which its commodore built.
(Lake Erie)

5.
The largest of lakes
In all Europe, 'tis said;
Canals join its waters,
Great rocks strewn its bed.
(Lake Ladoga)

Winners:

E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. M. V. Emery, Portsmouth, N. H.
Miss N. Blake, Woodfords, Maine.
C. M. Hilborn, Brooklyn.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
The Schierecks, Kirkwood, Mo.
C. Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Mrs. C. B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. A. B. Sylvester, Inglewood, Calif.
R. Q. Graat, Phoenix, Ariz.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
M. Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. C. B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
C. F. Claar, New York City.
L. E. Smith, Boston.
I. L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
L. Campbell, Montreal.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

FLORIDA HAS THE LOWEST-HIGHEST POINT OF ALTITUDE OF ANY STATE. ITS IRON MT. WITH A 325 FT. ALTITUDE IS ITS HIGH POINT.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

The Single Man

The much-sought-after bachelor was seated between the two dear old ladies at the wedding breakfast.

"Do you know," he said, making the conversation, "I think single men are much worse off than married men."

His neighbors turned on him eagerly.

"Do you really think so?" one of them asked.

"I most certainly do," replied the bachelor. "You see, the married man is in awe of only one woman, while the single man is in awe of them all."—*Grit.*

Oof!

She had just accepted him, and they were discussing the "might-have-beens."

"Darling," he inquired, "why didn't you accept that little donkey Smithers?"

"Because," she answered dreamily, "I loved another."—*Tit-Bits.*

Even!

Teacher: "Tommy, if your mother had $5 and spent 20 cents, how much would she have left?"

Tommy: "Nothing."

Teacher: "Why, Tommy, of course she would have something left; you don't know your numbers."

Tommy: "Maybe so, Teacher, but you don't know my mother."

Reason Enough

Mr. B.: "What delightful manners your daughter has!"

Mrs. W. (proudly): "Yes, you see she has been away from home so much."—*Grit.*

Pearson's

"Ooo! Quick, Bobbie—Look! Poor Uncle's got two wooden feet!"

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A coat—
worn by Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson of Texas is entirely a product of Texas Technological College. The wool was sheared from sheep raised on the grounds; the cotton was grown on college farms; and all the work from the spinning, dyeing, and final tailoring was done by the students.

Ten-cent meals—
have been inaugurated at Indiana University for the students. A sample menu the first day consisted of a double helping of mashed potatoes, gravy, spinach, a large cup of custard, two slices of bread and butter.

A course in tap dancing—
is compulsory for all freshmen attending Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of Conduct

Do not carry too much sail.
Do not rake up old grievances.
If you wish a thing done, go; if not, send.
Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.
Not many things imperfectly, but a few well.
Never neglect an opportunity for improvement.
Never lose a tub for a ha'p'orth of tar.
See that in avoiding cinders you step not on burning coal.
Never make a mountain out of a molehill.
If you intend to do a mean thing, wait until tomorrow; if a noble one, do it today.
Never order a man to do what you are afraid to do yourself.
You will conquer more surely by prudence than by passion.
Do not look upon the vessel but upon that which it contains.
Tell not all you know nor judge of all you see if you would live in peace.
Pardon others often, thyself never.
It is a thousand times easier to contract a new habit than to get rid of an old one.

Brevities

Peoria Star: An authority estimated that Tin-Pan Alley turns out 5000 different popular songs a year. Different? Popular? Songs?

Montreal Herald: "What is jazz?" asks a correspondent living in Shetland. We should describe it as the rowdyments of music.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE THAT would undertake great enterprises hath need of wisdom and courage; both which, if they meet with a good cause, cannot but succeed.—HALL.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 39, 64, 157, 56, 156

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE composer of Nos. 39, 64 and 157 in the revised Christian Science Hymnal is Dr. George Dyson, who, besides serving as professor of composition at the Royal College of Music, London, has been connected with several of the great boys schools of England, and has been in sympathetic touch with young people all his days. These three tunes were all taken from the Marlborough College Hymnbook, edited by Dr. Dyson when he was director of music there. The tunes for Hymn No. 56, by John W. Ivimey, and No. 156 by Arthur C. Heberden, are also from the Hymnbook of this college, where each of these composers has been musical director. Dr. Dyson has also edited a new Hymnbook for Winchester College, where he is now director of music.

Dr. Dyson has lectured and written much, and in his latest book, "The Progress of Music" (1932), he shows the development of church music onward from the early chanting of the Psalms and plain-song. He says: "Repeat a significant word, and it becomes a cadence. A sentence becomes a chant, a chant a melody. . . . Speech gradually changes into song." He finds the origin of some of the most ancient church melodies in the old Hebrew music used with the Psalms. Among Dr. Dyson's compositions are Three Rhapsodies for String Quartet, piano pieces and songs and church music.

The words of No. 39 are by Simon Browne (1680-1732), a contemporary of Isaac Watts, and like him an Independent. His hymns were "designed as a Supplement to Dr. Watts." Of these, the hymn given here, "Come gracious Spirit," is widely used, and Julian tells us that few hymns have been subjected to so many alterations and changes as this. The title was, "The Soul giving itself up to the Conduct and Influence of the Holy Spirit." The first two lines of the original are significant:

Come Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove,
My sinful maladies remove.

It is interesting to recall the hymn of Dr. Watts that begins with the same first line, and goes on, "With all Thy quickening powers." The lovely words for No. 64 were specially written for the tune by a Christian Scientist. This is also true of No. 157, the words of which were written with special recognition of the mission of The Christian Science Monitor.

Notes and Queries

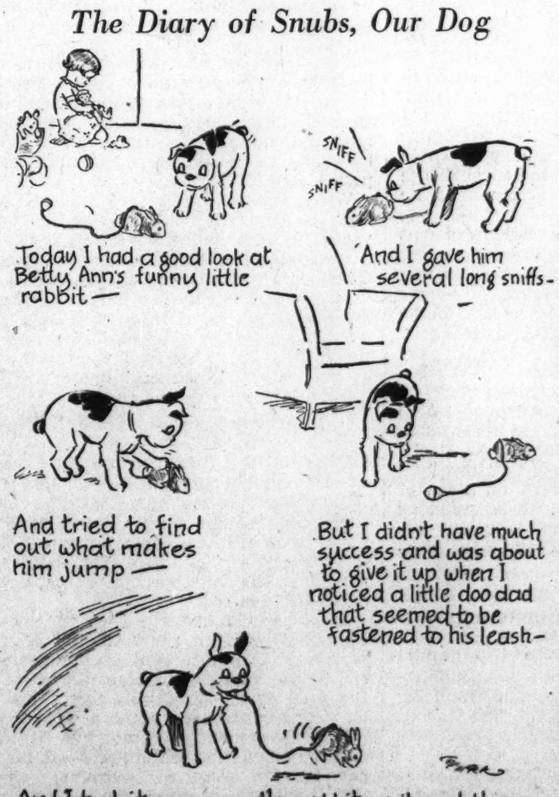
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Words often misspelled (Miss P. M. H.)—The correspondent is giving an old-fashioned "country supper and spellin' bee," and requests a list of words.

The following have been found troublesome:

accommodate	harass	embarrass
tranquillity	crystallize	hippopotamus
kimono	desiccate	develop
inflammation	iridescent	Niagara
Rainier	assassinate	Britain
bouquet	buoyant	canvas (cloth)
canvass (political)	siege	seize
naphtha	Chautauqua	precede
connoisseur	height	twelfth
gauge	diphthong	ecstasy
exaggerate	hoping	forehead
beige	laboratory	lavatory
yacht	renege	bizarre
mantel (chimney)	mattress	imminent
pachyderm	infallible	lachrymose
chimerical	effrontery	lackadaisical
raillery	plebeian	anoint
banister	buccaneer	millennium
occasion	pageant	Philippines
privilege	quizzes	repetition
restaurant	sacrilegious	separate
soliloquy	specimen	supersede
suffrage	tyrannize	usage
villain	vilify	weird
enervate	flaccid	heinous
coleslaw	garrulous	arctic
genealogy	schism	larynx
mineralogy	rendezvous	corollary
lettuce	consensus	rarefy
exhilarate	innocuous	vermilion
hypocrisy	appall	cotillion
battalion	inoculate	judgment
acknowledgment	paralleled	malign
irascible	miniature	bilious
dissipate	shoeing	ambidextrous
saccharine	rhinoceros	allege
avoirdupois	ofttimes	cupola
changeable	intriguing	irrelevant
symmetry	oleomargarine	irreparable
liaison	sophomore	inveigle
poignant	peccadillo	inscrutable
plagiarism	liquefy	combatant
tragedy	ninety	all right
chaperon	chauffeur	picnicking
celluloid	chock-full	colonnade
doggerel	fuchsia	saxophone
guttural	hazard	Shakespeare
moccasin	idiosyncrasy	inferable
moneys	legible	souvenir
woolly	auxiliary	clairvoyance
Caribbean	piccalilli	plaguy

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I had a good look at Betty Ann's funny little rabbit—
SNIFF SNIFF
And I gave him several long sniffs-
And tried to find out what makes him jump—
But I didn't have much success and was about to give it up when I noticed a little doo dad that seemed to be fastened to his leash-
And I took it in my mouth and bit on it and the rabbit jumped! oh, Boy!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Simple Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

HE WAS more than 6 feet tall and as black as his enormous shoes, but his smile was so engaging and his voice so soft and gentle that when he took off his hat and approached the desk of the Humane Society secretary, that warm-hearted individual was at once won over.

"Please, ma'am, could you-all git me a hoss?"

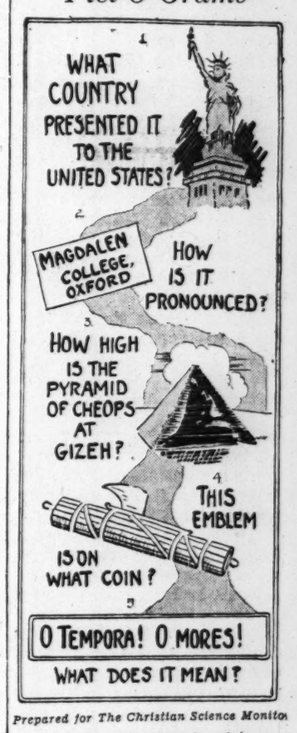
Now, of course, the Humane Society was hardly in the "hoss" business, but when the secretary heard the story she could follow at once the logic of the Negro's plea. "Uncle Hez" had once possessed a horse, it seems, but it was in such an unhappy state that it was deemed an act of kindness to remove it from the streets. And since the Humane Society had deprived him of his horse, it was natural that Uncle Hez should ask the Humane Society to supply him with one. Certainly, that would be an act of kindness, too.

Uncle Hez, it seemed, had 11 children depending upon him for support, and he had leased for a dollar or two a patch of ground beside a railroad track, where he hoped to raise garden truck for his family and perhaps to sell. He had begun to break ground when his horse was taken from him, and there was no doubt that he did need a horse. The secretary promised to do what she could.

When the board met, the secretary reported the occurrence. One member who owned a transfer business was so touched by the colored man's simple trust that he volunteered to give him a horse.

So now Uncle Hez has a new horse, a new truck garden, and all is well.

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

Rime-O-Grams

Greek Mythology

No. 116

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
To name the nine muses
Would certainly irk us;
But which one today
Takes part in the circus.

2.
As he lay in his crib
His small chubby wrist
Overcame by its strength
Two creatures that hissed.

3.
To ward off a host
Of impossible men,
The web which she wove
She unraveled again.

4.
Around him the nymphs
So gracefully danced,
While he played on his pipes
And his dainty hooves pranced.

5.
What conjuring dame
Asked heroes to dine,
Whom she touched with her wand
And transformed into swine?

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number, "Rime-O-Grams No. 116."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Need for Reflation

SIR JOSIAH STAMP, eminent British banker, defines inflation as "an increase of vouchers or purchasing power compared with commodities." Its manifestation lies in rising prices, as in the United States during and for some years after the war.

This kind of inflation is hurtful to those who live on fixed income securities. Buying power, or value, is fortuitously squeezed out of the money they receive in interest. Those gain who produce on the farm or in the factory. Having paid their costs at one price level, they reap their returns at a higher price level.

Among these costs are those paid out to wage earners. The question is often debated whether wage earners win or lose by inflation. Those who are employed lose temporarily at least. For while their wages may rise in the wake of prices, too often the lag is prolonged. But it must not be forgotten that a rising price provides more employment opportunities, since it encourages industry to branch out. A job at a reduced wage is better than no job at all.

The story of the last three years in the United States has been one of unparalleled deflation. The outward sign, again, is the price level. From 95 in 1929, it dropped to 65 in 1932, or more than 30 per cent. Its destructive effect is witnessed in unemployment. The jobless army is a perpetual challenge to society. For the unemployed are the silent witnesses of contraction and limitation. In every country it is this economic inactivity which has caused so much political agitation and ferment. Most of the problems which have beset the peoples of the world in the last two years are the legitimate heirs of deflation.

The ideal condition is balance, stability. But, as is obvious from the destructive results of the deflation, there must be a rise in the price level before the balance can be struck and monetary policy can be put in a position of maintaining stability. A rise in the price level is the avowed goal of the understanding reached at Washington by world statesmen. They have sounded the end of deflation.

But they have sounded the end of deflation before. How this time can they hope to reverse the engines?

It is obvious that deflation was not caused by a shortage of commodities. Equally obvious must be the fact that the beginning of a return to normal exchanges is not delayed by commodity shortage.

The economic engine requires to be reversed with money. Society must supply more vouchers of buying power. There is a long way to go before Sir Josiah Stamp's definition of inflation need be applicable to the present situation. Reflation must precede inflation.

Here the authorities run into a problem. Take the Federal Reserve System as an example. It is an untapped reservoir of money. Last April Mr. G. L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, was credited with the statement that no less than $35,000,000,000 of extra money could be issued on the basis of existing money resources. But the attempt which, beginning in that month, he and his colleagues made to put part of it at the community's disposal beat against closed valves. So difficult a time had been experienced by the active members of society that their enterprise had reached its nadir.

This, then, is the modern problem. Not particularly how to create more money, but how to persuade people to use it. President Roosevelt's Administration hopes to accomplish such an aim in two ways. Believing in the force of example, he intends to embark on ambitious schemes of public works. This money he would raise in the time-honored fashion through the investment market. He would merely make use of existing money.

Then he hopes to gain congressional assent to a program which would give him the power to create new money and use it. In this way he believes that the active members of society will be impelled back to activity because of the possibility of higher prices being provoked by that program.

There is much more ground for his belief than at any previous time. The forces of deflation are getting weaker. The weapons which President Roosevelt proposes to use in reversing the economic engine are much stronger. If one is not to watch the engine run down altogether, if one is not then to see it drift on a sea of social and political troubles, these weapons should be given to the President for use according to his judgment of what the situation requires.

Shakespeare for Amusement

VISITORS are attracted to the annual Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon in such ever-increasing numbers that this year the festival, for the first time in its history, will continue through practically the entire spring and summer.

This indication that the popularity of Shakespeare is more than well maintained is gratifying. Nevertheless, one English newspaper, discussing the festival, strikes a note of regret, almost of alarm. Does the modern world, it inquires, treat Shakespeare seriously enough?

The most popular production at last year's festival was a presentation of "The Merchant of Venice" that played everything and everybody, except Shylock, in the temper of an exceedingly gay charade. This production is to be repeated several times this year. Somewhat similar presentations of the same play were also staged at Cambridge and at the Old Vic., London. As far away as Moscow there was a comic performance of "Hamlet"; and in central Europe there was a burlesque version of "Twelfth Night" that wholly omitted the character of Malvolio. Some critics find all this rather disturbing. The fondness of the fashionable London stage for burlesquing old melodramas is well known, and in some quarters there is a certain amount of apprehension as to whether there will not sooner or later be seen in London a comic Shylock.

It would not, of course, be the first time that that has happened, for there is reason to suppose that Shakespeare wrote the part for a comedian. But that is by the way. It is more important to decide whether this new lightness of attitude toward the world's greatest dramatist is or is not to be deprecated. It is easy, of course, to be indignant about it, just as it is easy to be indignant about Garrick playing "Lear" with a "happy" ending. But it would be more profitable, perhaps, to be indignant with the modern theater of Broadway and the West End, which does not play "Lear" at all.

An incalculable quantity of injustice has been done to Shakespeare by treating him with a portentous seriousness that has only been a synonym for boredom and dullness. The somewhat light-hearted productions of Shakespeare's plays in discussion have at least the merit of considering them as though they were alive. They serve to remind the world that the proper way of looking at Shakespeare is not to regard him with a distant respect as a sort of National Institution. They prove once more that he is the author of half a dozen of the world's most amusing, exciting and entertaining plays.

A Cheerful Depression Record

A DEPRESSION record which is anything but depressing is contained in data recently assembled on the effects of the economic dislocation upon churches in the United States. The record discloses that the churches are among the most solvent institutions in the country today. In spite of the difficulties which certain individual churches have encountered during the last few years, the church, as a whole, has weathered the storm and stress better than many other institutions.

There are about 210,000 church edifices in the United States. Data are available for six denominations to which 54,000 of these churches belong. Only 23 of these 54,000 have been lost because of financial difficulties, or one out of 2344, according to a recent study made by a New York public relations organization. It is more than interesting to note that, according to recent estimates, of the approximately 2,100,000 commercial and industrial concerns in the United States three years ago, 96,000 of them, or one out of twenty-two, have failed to survive the depression. Three years ago there were 25,300 banks. In spite of protective measures, 4300 of them, or one out of six, are reported to have failed.

Of course, certain individual churches face serious financial situations and require assistance in emergencies arising from the necessity of refinancing overdue obligations, mortgages, bonds and interest, the repayment of loans due to their national church extension organizations, and the need of funds for necessary new buildings. Yet one Protestant denomination which has been lending funds to new churches for fifty years and helping them through the formative period of their development reports that in spite of all attendant current difficulties, 66 per cent of these churches are repaying their loans.

The report recently issued by President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends devotes a chapter to an objective analysis of recent changes in religious organizations. It reported that during the last two decades the organized religious agencies of the United States "have experienced decided material expansion both at home and abroad, even though in ideals and beliefs the period has been one of extreme unrest." The study showed that until recently church membership had increased at approximately the same rate as the population.

Value of church property generally has grown more rapidly than the nation's total income. Church property, including not only church edifices, but all other buildings and land and endowments, was conservatively estimated by the Social Trends Committee at approximately $7,000,000,000.

While complete figures are not available on how the depression of the past three or four years has affected the churches, the study made of sample figures among six denominations shows vitality of spiritual enterprises, gratifying resistance to adverse conditions, and, incidentally, reflects creditably on the stewardship of their administrators. Even though it is only a straw in the wind, it marks a cheerful spot in the drab depression picture.

The Sea Lion's Social Success

TROTTING a rhinoceros on one's knee, taking a hippopotamus for a buggy ride, or playing leapfrog with a giraffe, might, of course, happen in Alice's Wonderland. Ordinarily such things seldom happen. Yet a sea lion recently was entertained by an entire community on the front porch of a summer cottage on the Oregon coast.

Press reports indicate that the affair was conducted with all the formality of a major social event. The itinerant sea lion came ashore one Friday morning undoubtedly conscious of the fact that it was "fish day." Just how it happened to wander away from its friends and relatives deponent saith not but it was there and the population of the town took notice and gave it a full measure of welcome.

It is a commentary on the changed attitude of men toward wild animals that the sea lion was received with kindly attention to its comfort. There was no demand that the creature be shot or taken into captivity. It was felt that it was not every day a sea lion dropped in. A state senator or county commissioner might occasionally permit the town to unleash its hospitality but a sea lion only once in a lifetime.

And so the townspeople made the monarch of the sea their guest of honor for the week-end and broadcast the news far and wide. Automobiles by the hundreds found their way to the scene of the festivities. Spreading its ample proportions over the available porch area and adjoining territory the sea lion received its guests with poise and ponderosity. Incidentally it made no resistance to attempts to feed it.

Such was the success of the party, moreover, that the last "good-bys" of the townspeople fell upon deaf ears. Escorted to the beach and waved an au revoir fit for a departing king, the sea lion merely blinked its eyes and waddled back again. It had fed on fish and the milk of human kindness for a week-end and it liked it. And it was not until carried in a big truck far out into the water, where it must have felt the call of the Bering Sea, that it slipped into the ocean and pointed its nose northward.

A Middle Course for Shipping

AMERICA'S national shipping policy is on a lee shore. Something more than the economic typhoon which holds world shipping temporarily in its vortex has aroused supporters of the United States merchant marine in an effort to ease the strain on its dragging anchors.

On one side the drive for economy has piled up a heavy wave of opposition to ship subsidies across the course of the merchant service. On the other side, the reefs of top-heavy domestic building costs impede the present policy of sound replacement and operation.

Evidence that the time is close at hand when the United States must restate its shipping policy was given last week by Admiral Hutch I. Cone, chairman of the United States Shipping Board. In an address before the twentieth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council at Pittsburgh he declared:

> One is tempted to believe that Americans who seek to do away with the present subventions fail to realize the magnitude of the work already accomplished, the great financial stake involved, and the obvious fact that the nation's future welfare depends in a great measure on its commercial strength at sea.

The magnitude of the financial interest referred to by Admiral Cone, reckoning seaport terminals and money expended in channel improvements with the book value of the merchant fleet, amounts to more than $2,000,000,000. Against this sum the United States expends less than 1 per cent annually in the form of mail contracts and loans for shipbuilding.

It would be well for those who oppose the present policy evolved from the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 to realize further that this annual subsidy serves as a strong safeguard to an approximate annual income of $300,000,000 which in normal times accrues to American shipowners in freight and passenger revenues. It unquestionably helps to keep American operators somewhere near an even basis with shipping services of other nations whose cheap labor and materials permit the building of a vessel for about half the cost in the United States. And it should be borne in view that operating costs are largely proportional.

The impending World Economic Conference offers still further evidence of the need for the reaffirmation or reshaping of America's shipping policies. The desire for an adequate merchant fleet transcends any suspicion of selfish nationalism. Support of a sound shipping program means support for American agriculture and industry by affording protection against higher freight rates imposed by other nations. Furthermore, it is natural that American business should prefer to intrust the development of its foreign markets to its own shipping services.

Perhaps, as the Shipping Board chairman intimated the other day, the overseas trade eventually may be rationalized on an international basis; trades apportioned among nations, and rates and charges standardized. Whatever program the United States adopts to relieve the merchant marine from its present dilemma, American foreign trade interests should realize more generally than ever the need for immediate coöperation in an effort to evolve a sound and vigorous policy for its overseas trade. In view of the handicaps which already beset it, both at home and abroad, the need for charting a steady middle course is more apparent than ever if the merchant fleet is to weather the tempest.

Editorial Notes

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, tells the Pennsylvania Society that he looks "for the return of normal times not far away." Newspapers over the country have for some months been printing brief daily articles telling of unemployed men and women who have been doing likewise in a very literal and successful way. In their own neighborhoods they have created unusual and very remunerative jobs, such as cleaning wall paper, repairing window shades, fixing leaky faucets and scores of other minor but necessary tasks. They have achieved their own return to normal times by looking not far away.

Perhaps citizens in every daylight-saving zone learn what difficulties may beset one in maintaining his dignity when, having forgotten to move up their clocks on the appointed Saturday night, they find themselves walking down the aisle to their church pews just as the congregation is preparing to leave.

The fact that representatives of thirty nationalities gathered at Stratford-on-Avon on the 369th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare demonstrates that it is possible to become a man of the world without leaving one's native land.

Why doesn't some unemployed inventor see what might be done in the way of attaching an air filter to the family radio?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

An Improved World Outlook—British Savings

WASHINGTON

THE other day, in New York, I sat in the rooms of a private club devoted to the study of international questions and heard Premier Ramsay MacDonald deliver a most tactful and encouraging speech. What he said cannot be repeated here, as the rules of the club protect speakers addressing it from publicity, which they often do not desire. It is, perhaps, enough to say that what the English statesman said of his hope and expectation of American coöperation in bringing order and prosperity into the world was precisely what we should expect an American President to say if he were addressing an audience of the same sort in London.

And here in Washington, arriving the day after Mr. MacDonald's departure, I find the feeling strong among public men that his visit, and the informal talks with the President, have greatly strengthened the sentiment of coöperation between the two countries. There are, of course, questions left unsettled—notably the persistent and vexing one of the debts.

But even that is no longer to be approached with the feeling of resentment and ill will that a few months ago seemed to be prevalent among the debtors. "Uncle Shylock" has disappeared as a character in the drama, and Mr. Coolidge's famous line, "They hired the money, didn't they?" is cut out of the script. In the face of world-wide depression and threatened bankruptcy the vocabulary of provocation and contempt is to be abandoned.

As I write, M. Herriot is in conference with the President, and the feeling is widespread that France will be no less friendly to the invitation to international coöperation than is England. It is too early by far to estimate the effect of the conferences the President has inaugurated, but they have already profoundly affected public opinion; arousing confidence and hope that have long been dormant.

The very simplicity of the methods adopted, with midnight chats in the President's library, or informal conversations on a yacht on the Potomac, contributed to the frankness of the interchange of opinions, and the tentative outlining of methods of meeting the problems involved. The whole thing has been diplomacy at its best, and already the new feeling of confidence which these conversations have aroused is becoming evident on both sides of the Atlantic.

* * *

Some time ago I quoted with approval Vice-President Garner's statement that a man with $100,000 under existing conditions did not know where to put it to keep it safely. At the time I urged a greater measure of governmental investments for saving, such as the enlargement of the limits now set upon deposits in postal savings banks, the issuance of baby bonds, and possibly the government sale of annuities. It appears now that the embarrassment felt in the United States by small investors is shared by those of Great Britain.

In that country, however, there exists what is known as the National Savings Committee, which investigates and makes public conditions concerning possible places for the investment of small accumulations. According to newspaper reports, in England as in the United States, the small investor has unshaken confidence in the National Government. The year 1932 was not more prosperous over there than in the United States, yet over £7,000,000 more was invested through the National Savings Committee than during the preceding 12 months. This went mainly into the Post Office Savings Bank and the so-called Trustee Savings Banks. No report is given as to investments of small savers in other government securities, but the committee expresses its belief that they are heavy.

In the United States the public has been assiduously educated, through agencies not wholly unprejudiced, to the theory that the Government is incapable of conducting successfully any sort of big business. Nevertheless, when a time of adversity comes it is to the National Government that the people turn for the investment of their money. It is entirely probable that a comparison of the financial methods of the United States Government with those of the great financial institutions now undergoing investigation in New York might shake the conviction of so many people that only private enterprise can safely be trusted with the administration of the savings of the people.

King Tulip and Queen Hyacinth

AMSTERDAM

CHILDREN and grown-ups in many Dutch homes have been patiently preparing for a day in May to startle the world hereabouts with a blaze of beauty and color. In the cozy, heated rooms of their homes they have been nurturing hyacinth and tulip bulbs in bulb glasses or in small pots filled with wet sand. While the snowstorms were raging outside, the house was filled with the scent of hyacinths, a fragrant promise of spring.

But of course this is only a temporary compensation and cannot be compared to the glorious splendor of the glowing red, or the flaming blue and yellow, the rosy and creamy white, of endless square fields carrying myriads of tulips and hyacinths and daffodils, sending out waves of sweet-spiced scents all over the lands in the bulb region between Haarlem and The Hague, on a fine warm day in May.

* * *

Properly speaking there is only one bulb Sunday, one day on which all the bulb fields around Haarlem are at their best and in full flowering, on which the magnificence reaches its highest grandeur. Weeks in advance special correspondents from the bulb front inform the newspapers of the progress in the bulb army; how the tulips and hyacinths keep slowly and gently marching on and on and up and up; how the colors on the fields are gaining day by day, from a faint haze to an ever stronger, flaming fire of brightest colors. Tourist clubs aid in circulating information. Maps are drawn up and distributed lavishly, so that everyone may know how the situation lies in tulip land.

Then come the preparations, the exhilarating preparations, as tangible proof that spring is standing right at the door. Those of the Dutch who do not use their bicycles all through summer and winter, and have put them up for the winter with a lavish coating of vaseline as a protection against rust, now carry them down from the attics and start a regular feast of cleaning and oiling and varnishing. The tires are pumped up and repaired and tried and everything is put in order, for you know, perhaps next Sunday will be Bulb Sunday!

* * *

And then, one bright Sunday morning, as if obeying a mysterious, imperious command given out on the previous Saturday evening to all men, women and children, members of the order of the steel steed—and there is hardly a Dutchman who does not belong—all mount their shining bicycles and make for the bulb fields. It is an ever-growing, happy-faced and brightly attired procession of cyclists, that comes pouring out of towns onto the roads and cyclists' paths.

On the highway, also, is a never-ending row of buzzing motorcars, of electric bicycles switching past with a high whistling, of bicycles equipped with auxiliary motors producing a machine-gun-like rattling sound, and of real roaring motor bicycles. Sometimes even an antiquated horse cart makes vain attempts to keep up the pace with the roaring and rattling and whistling models of modern traffic.

They are all out for the same purpose, all animated by the same desire: for today is Bulb Sunday, the day of the joyous annual pilgrimage to King Tulip and Queen Hyacinth, who hold a festal reception in bulb land. And as the guests reach the glorious fields, they spread and swarm out all over the lands, trudging along the narrow paths, and carrying away huge bundles of flowers for a few pennies, or garlands to hang round their necks and to adorn their bicycles and motorcars.

Toward evening, the procession of hundreds of thousands of Dutchmen who have performed their annual joyous pilgrimage to the bulbs, starts again in the opposite direction, carrying the sweet scents and tender colors of spring right back to the very heart of the town, bringing sunshine and fragrance to even the humblest dwellings. F. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Riddle Me This"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to a Monitor editorial entitled "Riddle Me This" in which you marvel at the "united front of Communists and Liberals against Fascism." You cite my comment that "political democracy is moribund" and indicate wonder that anyone believing that can uphold civil liberty.

Civil liberties, like democracy, are useful only as tools for social change. Political democracy as such a tool is obviously bankrupt throughout the world. Dictatorship in one form or another is rapidly replacing it. Harold Laski, expert in democracy, in a recent book comes to the conclusion that political democracy without economic equality is wholly unworkable.

While civil liberties, too, have gone out of fashion, I am interested to maintain such freedom of agitation as can be won, not primarily as a political principle but as a means of resolving economic conflict with a minimum of violence.

ROGER BALDWIN.

New York.

The New Deal and the Indian

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lo, the poor Indian! He is going to be given a "New Deal." Another one! John Collier, the new head of the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior, announced on assuming office that he planned to revolutionize the treatment of the Indian. He had little favorable to say about their past treatment. This was not surprising. For ten years he has been the severest critic of the Indian administration, Indians "got nowhere" under previous régimes, he is quoted in a Washington dispatch published in The Christian Science Monitor of April 20.

Mr. Collier will find it one thing to shout that everything is wrong, and another to make some things right. He caps his criticisms with the sweeping assertion that the blame for everything wrong in the service lies in the fact that the commissioners' policies were "strangled by unsympathetic Interior heads."

His condemnation of Interior heads as "unsympathetic" would not fit the Secretary of the Interior in President Hoover's Cabinet, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University. Secretary Wilbur was a westerner. He knew the West and its problems. He knew Indians. He knew their needs and they have had no more sympathetic advocate and friend than he. There are many who saw a turning point in the Government's policy toward the Indians come during his administration, with greater emphasis on education, with a settled policy of seeking their absorption into the community rather than isolation, and with a division of their problem into two major administrative phases—one the Indian and his property and the other his education and human relationships.

Even Commissioner Collier has to recognize—and did admit—that during Secretary Wilbur's administration, the Indian Commissioner, Charles J. Rhoads, made progress toward a more enlightened Indian policy and administration. It is a matter of fact and of record that under Commissioner Rhoads and Assistant Commissioner Scattergood, for the first time in a century, the administration of the activities relating to the Indian's person and to his property were separated.

Does Secretary Wilbur sound unsympathetic to the Indians when he says, as he did in his 1931 annual report:

> We have two major purposes constantly in mind. One is to turn over to the states as many active citizens as possible in lieu of wards supported by a distant Washington government, and the other is to give these people as adequate training in health, education and economic independence as we can pending the assumption of those responsibilities by the local citizenship.
>
> We have no desire to capture any more Indians. No premium is going to be put on adding new wards of the Government, keeping old ones, or extending reservations for them. Every Indian and his home constitute individual problems, and the home must be starting point for their solution, as it is for white folks. It is as unscientific to generalize the "Indian problem" as it is to talk of a "white" problem; but there are particular characteristics that the Indian brought into the world with him, and other characteristics that we have bestowed on him, particularly the conviction that Washington is going to run his life for him, that complicate matters.

Many people believe that one of the Indian's chief needs is to be defended from his so-called defenders. As ex-Secretary Wilbur put it in his 1932 annual report:

> The progress of the Indian and of our assistance to him will always be hampered by a vociferous and emotional fringe of white people who encourage his grievances. The Indian suffers alike from enemies who exploit his property and friends who exploit his grievances.
>
> We see no valid reason why those who have more than one-half of white blood should not be promptly released from the wardship imposed by the Government and given control over their persons and property.

Former Secretary Wilbur and his Indian commissioner favored and worked for the gradual demobilization of Indian schools and the utilization of common school facilities for Indian as for other children. But the job cannot be done at once by the stroke of the pen. Commissioner Collier's theories will be judged by their fruits.

New York. GEORGE AUBREY HASTINGS.